REGISTERED No. 72—'873.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,666.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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| One Year, in advance | Rs. 42 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
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| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. SHARP, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

| September 1873. | | September 1873. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 4 | Leave Tuticorin | 12 |
| ,, Rutnagherry | 5 | ,, Colombo | 13 |
| ,, Vingorla | 5 | ,, Galle | 14 |
| ,, Goa | 6 | ,, Negapatam | 17 |
| ,, Carwar | 6 | ,, Pondicherry | 18 |
| ,, Mangalore | 7 | ,, Madras | 20 |
| ,, Cannanore | 8 | ,, Coconada | 22 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 8 | ,, Vizagapatam | 23 |
| ,, Calicut | 9 | ,, Bimlipatam | 23 |
| ,, Beypore | 9 | ,, Gopaulpore | 24 |
| ,, Cochin | 10 | ,, False Point | 25 |
| ,, Allepy | 10 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 27 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

| August 1873. | | Sept. 1873. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 27 | Leave BUSREH | 17 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 31 | ,, Fao | 17 |
| ,, Guadur | Sept. 1 | ,, Bushire | 19 |
| ,, Muscat | 3 | ,, Bahrein | 19 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 5 | ,, Linga | 24 |
| ,, Linga | 7 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 26 |
| ,, Bushire | 9 | ,, Muscat | 28 |
| ,, Koweit | 11 | ,, Guadur | 30 |
| ,, Fao | 11 | | Oct. |
| ,, Mahomerah | 11 | ,, Kurrachee | 3 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 12 | Arrive BOMBAY | 6 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 833 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. BETTS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay:—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1873.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship TURKISH EMPIRE, from London, are hereby requested to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the Ship's side.

Freight to be paid, and Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 29th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons and 450 H.P.,) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 5th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 25 South'pt'n | to Calcutta | Oct. 30 South'pt'n | to Bombay |
| Oct. 2 ,, | to Bombay | Nov. 6 ,, | to Calcutta |
| ,, 9 ,, | to Calcutta | ,, 13 ,, | to Bombay |
| ,, 16 ,, | to Bombay | ,, 20 ,, | to Calcutta |
| ,, 23 ,, | to Calcutta | ,, 27 ,, | to Bombay |
| | | Dec. 4 ,, | to Calcutta |

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS ... £66
SECOND CLASS ... £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY, Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S ROYAL VICTORIA — SPECIAL APPOINTMENT NAVY, AT THE YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Mulligatawny, Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies, Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO., "BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

J. & E. ATKINSON. WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

CORDOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ............D. S. KEMP & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB. The MATCH for TO-NIGHT will be GRIFFINS (under Two Years in India) vs. NON-GRIFFINS.

The Griffins will be Striped, the others White.

A. PEILE, Acting Honorary Secretary.

COAL.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 50 Tons WEST HARTLEY COAL, to be delivered free at the premises of the Colaba Press Company, Colaba, will be received by the Undersigned until 1st September.

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
The London, Asiatic and American Company Limited, Secretaries, Colaba Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 28th August 1873.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1874.—NOTICE by the Municipal Commissioner under Sections 78 and 79 of Act III. of 1872.

The Public are hereby informed that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS situated within the City, is completed for the year 1874, and that the Municipal Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 12th September next.

The Assessment Books can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned at Rampart Row.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Undersigned, in writing, on or before the 11th idem.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office, 28th August 1873.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and in the matter of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited.

UPON reading the joint Affidavit of MR. DINSHAW EDULJEE and MR. WILLIAM WATSON, the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Corporation, sworn on the Twenty-third day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, and the Exhibits thereunto annexed, I hereby declare that the said Official Liquidators have passed their Final Account as such Official Liquidators and that the affairs of the said Corporation have been completely wound up, and that this Order be advertized once in the *Government Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Bombay Summachar*, the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, and the *Akhbari Soudagar*.—Dated this 25th day of August 1873.

C. SARGENT.

MANISTY & FLETCHER, Attorneys for Official Liquidators.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

MESSRS. WHITE AND CO., ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE,

GENERAL, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING AGENTS, COUNTRY PRODUCE BROKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.

HAVE the pleasure to ANNOUNCE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY and the PUBLIC generally, that they undertake the purchase of Country Produce, Bill Collecting, Clearing and Forwarding Goods, and General Commission Business on the following terms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Purchase of Country Produce | 2½ per Cent. |
| Bill Collecting, including all expenses, except Law Charges | 7½ ,, |
| Commission Agency | 5 ,, |
| Goods Cleared and Forwarded, Railway Freight paid, and all Charges collected from Consignee | at 4 as. per package. |

We have Agencies at all the principal Railway Stations on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilcund, and Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railways, but the R/R should invariably be sent direct to us at Allahabad.

Orders for Goods forwarded for execution in England and elsewhere at a Commission of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value, all Trade Discounts allowed.

WHITE & Co., Allahabad and Cawnpore.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Doubts having been expressed by some Newspaper Correspondents as to the adequacy of the Positive Rates to cover Indian Risks, the question has been submitted by the Head Office at London to Dr. Mouat, late Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, and the following telegram, just received from England, gives his opinion:—

"Dr. Mouat considers Rates quite sufficient for India. Report sent."

GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

This Report has been received and will shortly be circulated.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

This Company is prepared to grant ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES on the POSITIVE SYSTEM, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assurant at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age.

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES are given in the same manner as with POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, and the Premiums may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.

These ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES afford an excellent opportunity for providing for old age, as the rates are calculated from 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 40 wished to possess the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65, he could effect his purpose by making 5 annual payments—a person at 55 desirous of possessing the same amount at 65, could extend his payments over 10 years—a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 over 20 years—a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person at 35 would be enabled to extend his payments over 30 years.—Endowment Assurers beginning to pay at 20 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age according to the rate of premium paid.

All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be had on application to

GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 9th July 1873.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES: 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital, nearly | £300,000 |
| Premiums on Shares | £75,000 |
| | £375,000 |
| Amount assured in England | £400,000 |
| In India | £160,000 |
| | £560,000 |

*THESE PREMIUMS FORM A FUND WHICH IS ENTIRELY DEVOTED TO THE LIQUIDATION OF THE PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.*

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS:
The HON. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

TRUSTEE: OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY: W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS: THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS: MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER: SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

AGENTS: MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE: TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS, FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | 5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200. | | | 10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100. | | | 15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. |
| 20 | 91 | 1 | 4 | 49 | 11 | 8 | 36 | 6 | 0 |
| 25 | 98 | 8 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 8 | 39 | 8 | 0 |
| 30 | 106 | 12 | 8 | 58 | 12 | 0 | 43 | 1 | 4 |
| 35 | 116 | 2 | 8 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 47 | 2 | 8 |
| 40 | 126 | 10 | 0 | 70 | 4 | 0 | 51 | 15 | 4 |
| 45 | 138 | 5 | 4 | 77 | 4 | 0 | 57 | 9 | 4 |
| 50 | 151 | 6 | 8 | 85 | 5 | 4 | 64 | 7 | 4 |
| 55 | 166 | 4 | 8 | 95 | 7 | 4 | 73 | 11 | 4 |
| 60 | 184 | 6 | 8 | 108 | 15 | 4 | 86 | 10 | 8 |

| Age next Birthday. | 20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50. | | | 25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40. | | | 30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. |
| 20 | 29 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 15 | 4 | 23 | 8 | 8 |
| 25 | 32 | 6 | 8 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 25 | 12 | 0 |
| 30 | 35 | 7 | 4 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 28 | 6 | 8 |
| 35 | 39 | 0 | 8 | 34 | 6 | 8 | 31 | 10 | 0 |
| 40 | 43 | 4 | 0 | 38 | 7 | 4 | 35 | 11 | 4 |
| 45 | 48 | 6 | 8 | 43 | 11 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 8 |
| 50 | 55 | 2 | 0 | 50 | 8 | 0 | 48 | 5 | 4 |
| 55 | 64 | 8 | 0 | 60 | 6 | 8 | 58 | 12 | 8 |
| 60 | 78 | 0 | 8 | 71 | 12 | 8 | 73 | 13 | 4 |

*Payments may be made Half-yearly or Quarterly if desired at a slight advance on the annual rates.*

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FOUR DIFFERENT FORMS.

1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.
4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the Life time of the Assured.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH: TREACHER'S BUILDING.

GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair. GLYCERINE and WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

RIMMEL'S far-famed TOILET VINEGAR. AQUADENTINE for the Teeth. PHOTOCHROME, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, including the Presidency (Civil) Pay and Audit Branches, will be Established in the NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDING from the 1st September next.

J. L. LUSHINGTON, Accountant General.

Bombay, 26th August 1873.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 140 PER SHARE, declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1873, will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd August 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st August 1873.

THE Undersigned begs to notify, for public information, that on the 1st of next October the MAZAGON SUB-REGISTRY OFFICE will be finally CLOSED, its jurisdiction being transferred partly to the Mandvie Sub-Registry Office and partly to that of Bhooleshwur. On and from the above date the Mandvie Sub-district will be conterminous with the old Municipal wards of Mandvie, Oomerkarry, Mazagon, Parel and Mahim, and the Bhooleshwur Sub-district with the old Municipal wards of Bhooleshwur, Kamateepoora, Girgaum, and Malabar Hill.

The Offices of the Sub-Registrars of Mandvie and Bhooleshwur will continue as at present to be located in the Small Cause Court Building subsequent to the abovenamed date.

B. DADABHOY, Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd August 1873.

NOTICE.—On NOVEMBER 3RD, and TWO following DAYS, an EXHIBITION of LIVE-STOCK, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, and GRAINS will be HELD at WUDWAN, on which occasion Gold and Silver Medals as well as Monetary Prizes will be given in accordance with the terms of the printed Prospectus.

A CATTLE FAIR will be held at the same time, and as it is expected that a large number of animals will be sent, the occasion will be a good one for intending purchasers.

PLOUGHING MATCHES will take place on the second day.

Any information either in connection with the Exhibition or Cattle Fair will be gladly given by the Honorary Secretary, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Esquire, Extra Assistant Political Agent, Wudwan Station, from whom also Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,
Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge Jhalawar Prant, and President of the Committee.

Wudwan Station, 18th August 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA. SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

*Orders immediately attended to.*

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED BY THE LAST MAIL A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF CARRIAGE CLOCKS, WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES, STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS, FOR RUPEES 195.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan DUMLOTE TEAS, which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation:—

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets | Per lb. | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes | ,, | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes | ,, | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets | ,, | 2 2 | 2 6 |
| ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets | ,, | 2 4 | 2 8 |

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES. MACHINE MADE, SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c. MR. STREETER, (Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,) 37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18-Carat Gold Bracelets | from £5 0 to £50 |
| ,, Ear-rings | ,, £1 10 to £10 |
| ,, Lockets | ,, £1 0 to £20 |
| ,, Suites | ,, £10 10 to £50 |
| Chains ... Per Ounce | ,, £6 6 |

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gem Bracelets | from £10 to £100 |
| ,, Ear-rings | from £5 to £50 |
| ,, Lockets | from £5 to £100 |
| ,, Rings | from £5 to £500 |
| ,, Suites | from £50 to £500 |

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS, Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER, (Late Hancock and Co., Limited,) 37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, AND BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

ALL THE NEWEST SONGS AND PIECES.

WATERPROOF COATS AND CAPES.

J. AND W. WATSON AND CO.'S SURPLUS STOCK OF WATERPROOFS ARE NOW BEING SOLD 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICES.

9, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

ENGLISH SCENERY. HILLS AND VALLEYS—RIVERS AND LAKES.

A Series of beautiful PHOTO PICTURES by "Frith," comprising nearly eighteen hundred views in ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTTISH SCENERY, and the LAKES OF KILLARNEY. Also a fine collection of

"THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND."

Sample book only received at present, with complete Catalogue, including views in SWITZERLAND, ITALY, AUSTRIA, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, CHINA and JAPAN, EGYPT, &c., &c., from which Orders can be registered.

*An early inspection is invited.*

Price Rs. 1/6 each; or per dozen, Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

'The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history be embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life"

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 11s. per annum, post free.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.

EIGHTH EDITION, POST FREE, 3s. 8d.

ON the FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS and DEBILITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM: their Causes, Symptoms, Treatment, and Cure.

By F. B. COURTENAY, M. R. C. S. England.

"The aim of the Author is to present a common sense view of the nature, consequences, and treatment of a class of mental and physical diseases very prevalent and most distressing, the victims of which have hitherto been too often terrified in all sorts of ways by philanthropists—too often ill-advised by physicians—and preyed upon in the most shameless manner by quacks."—*Medical Circular.*

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY: Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned STILL HOCKS, by the well-known FIRM of DEINHARD and Co., Coblentz, specially *selected* for a Gentleman not returned to Bombay. All these WINES are of the finest quality and are offered at low rates to effect a speedy SALE:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rudesheimer | at Rs. | 20 | per doz. qts. |
| Hochheimer | ,, | 22 | ,, ,, |
| Oestrich | ,, | 18 | ,, ,, |
| Erbach | ,, | 16 | ,, ,, |
| Rheinish | ,, | 13 | ,, ,, |
| Winniogen | ,, | 13 | ,, ,, |

Apply to BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th August 1873.

*For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.*

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne | at Rs. 40 | per dozen. |
| Sherry | ,, 25 | ,, |

LARRONDE FRERES'

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marzaux | ,, 15 | ,, |
| Chateau Lafite | ,, 20 | ,, |
| Superior Old Cognac | ,, 25 | ,, |

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1812.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO., OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS, INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS, WINE MERCHANTS TO

| | |
|---|---|
| H. M. THE QUEEN. | H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. |
| THE HIMALAYA CLUB. | THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB. |
| THE NYNEE TAL CLUB. | THE CAWNPORE CLUB. |
| THE SIRHIND CLUB. | THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB |
| THE BOMBAY CLUB. | THE REFORM CLUB. |
| THE WINDHAM CLUB. | THE UNIVERSITY CLUB. |

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873. REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

| | |
|---|---|
| STILL HOCKS— | Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42* |
| STILL MOSELLES— | Rs. 26*, 34 |
| SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— | Rs. 34,* Rs. 38* |
| DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS— | Rs. 86 |
| Ditto | Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31* |
| Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints | Rs. 27 |
| SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, | Rs. 36 |
| MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA— | Rs. 36 |
| SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent* | Rs. 26 |
| PORTS— | Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28,* Rs. 34 |
| BREAKFAST CLARETS— | Rs. 11-8*, Rs. 13 |
| DINNER CLARETS— | Rs. 15, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19* |
| AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— | Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32* |
| HAUT SAUTERNES— | Rs. 22* |
| BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE— | Rs. 17* |
| CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY | Rs. 21 |
| NUITS— | Rs. 26 |
| CHABLIS—(La Moutonne) | Rs. 26* |
| CHABLIS Light— | Rs. 17* |
| STEIN WEIN in Bocksbentel— | Rs. 27 |
| COGNAC, the best— Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, | Rs. 42 |
| WHISKY, Irish and Scotch— | Rs. 22 |
| JAMAICA RUM— | Rs. 23-8 |
| GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA— | Rs. 19 |
| LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only— | Rs. 26 |
| CURACOA, Orange and White— | Rs. 38* |
| MARASCHINO DI ZARA— | Rs. 38* |
| CHERRY BRANDY— | Rs. 28* |
| BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW— | Rs. 27 |

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

INDIA PALE ALE.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition.

In Casks of 3 doz. qts.........Rs. 17-4 per Cask.
In Casks of 6 doz. pts......... ,, 22-8 ,,

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION AT DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

| IN | FOR |
|---|---|
| WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS, | SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK, |

One Coat is sufficient of GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rain Water Goods. | Verandahs. | Columns & Lamps. |
| Railing and Gates. | Conservatories. | School Fittings. |
| Tomb Railing. | Covered Ways. | Washhand Basins. |
| Terminals. | Balconies. | Closets and Urinals. |
| Cresting. | Fountains. | Baths and Troughs. |

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

## NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

C. LAZARUS & CO. INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO., CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

*Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;*

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS, ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE SUPPLIERS. SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.
52, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
97, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PASSAGE PRINCES (Ancien Passage Mires), PARIS.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialities essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1830, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

*Good Work with unadulterated Materials.*
*Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.*
*Uniform Scale of Charges.*
*Strict and competent Supervision.*

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufacturers of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co's new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruler sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARD, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS, THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER, WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA. *Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.*

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Bagatelle Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 27th August.

In sterling Exchange there has not much alteration, and business has been done at our quotations.

Government Securities are weak, there being little enquiry, especially for 5½ per cent. paper.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10 11/16d. to 23/32 l.
Credit Bills, do. ............1s. 10 13/16d. to. 27/32d.
Documents, do. ............1s. 10½d. to 15/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ............1s. 10 17/32d.
Credit, do. ............1s. 10 19/32d. to ¾d.
Documents, do. ............1s 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ............1s. 10¼d. to 4/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½.
Do demand ........ 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight ............ 99¾
Do, demand............ 100 1/16 to 100⅛

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... ... ...111¼
Four & half per cent, ... ... ... ... ...106⅛
Four per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ...104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans ... ... ... ...109½
10 years' do. do. ... ... ... ...105
5 years' do. do. ... ... ... ...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ... ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ...32
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand............ 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 5½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ "
Do. on Merchandise ............... 7½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ...... 6½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ "
Do. do. ............... 7½ "
Bank Bills ............... 6½ "
Mercantile Paper............... 6½ "

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ... ... ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas ... ... ... ... ... ... 290
Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... ... 222
Five-France Pieces ... ... ... ... 221¼
Bar Silver... ... ... ... ... ... 107¼ to 107⅜
Gold Leaf ... ... ... ... ... 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... 16-13

### FREIGHT REPORT.

Wednesday Evening.

Rates are lower both by Sail and Steam. Wheat by steamer has been engaged at £2-5-0 and measurement at the same rate. By sail no enquiry.

London { Cotton ............ Cases ............ Seeds ............ } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 7s. 6d. nominal. Wooden Ships ,, ...... £2 5s. 0d. Myrabollams ...... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. Coir bdls ...... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. }
Seeds ............ £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton............ Coffee............ } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ............ £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ............ £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ............ £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ............ £2 10s.
Havre Cotton............ £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal... { Wheat ............ £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. Seeds............ £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. Cotton ............ £2 7s. 6d. nominal }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ......... Rs. 22 per ton. ,, Opium ......... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ......... Rs. 4 per bale nominal. }
Calcutta ...Salt ............ Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ............ Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ............ Nothing doing.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Noml. value ₹ sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 92 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,430 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 765 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 106 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 255 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,120 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 275 |
| 40,000 | 281¼ | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 410 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 150 |
| 80,090 | 250 | 125 | 4 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 122 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 495 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | £20 | 218·3·0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 237 |
| ...... | £20 | 109·1·5 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ...... | £20 | 43·10·2 | do. | Ditto | |
| ...... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| ...... | £18 | 196·5·1 | d . | Do. New Shares | |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 77 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,495 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 85 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 30p.s. | Mazagon Land | 810 |
| 1,000 | 1, 0 | all | 15p.s. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 390 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 50p.s | Alexandra Spinning | 1,455 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 100* | Alliance Spinning | 2,685 |
| 300 | 2,000 | all | | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co. | 1,700 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 20* | Bombay United | 1,190 |
| 1,600 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills | 225 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | ... | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,600 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s | Great Eastern | 2,275 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | | Jewraj Ballo Mills | 1,120 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140p.s | Manockji Petit's | 1,295 |
| 900 | 1,000 | a | 40 p.s | Morarjee Spinning | 1,230 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 150p.s | Oriental | 3,325 |
| 690 | 2,500 | 400 | 216p.s | Royal | 2,325 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 1 a" | ... | Soonderdas Spinning | 1,325 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 150 ps | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 1,800 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 150do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 775 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 15 pc. | Albert Ginning Co. | 550 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 225 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 100ps. | Apollo Press Co. | 6,450 |
| 200 | 2,500 | all | 200ps. | Bombay Press Co. | 1,150 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50p.s. | Do New | 275 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 ps | Broach Cotton Co | 775 |
| 163 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company | 1,200 |
| 600 | 1,880 | all | 40 * | Colaba Press Co. | 4,700 |
| 350 | 9,000 | all | 25 ps. | East India Press Co. | 2,700 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 500 * | Fort Press Co. | 5,500 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 75 ps | Framji Cowasji Press Co. | 420 |
| 800 | 1,0 0 | all | 200 ps | French Press Co | 710 |
| 200 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 228 ps | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,150 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 ps | Imperial Press Co | 825 |
| 200 | 400 | 350 | 42½ ps | Mofussil Press & G. Co. | 675 |
| 120 | 2,500 | all | 250 ps | Prince of Wales Press | 2,100 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | ... | Sassoon's Press Co. | 650 |
| 400 | 850 | 750 | 135 ps | Scinde Press Co. | 450 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 1,075 |
| 125 | 1,500 | 1,250 | Rs. 85 | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,150 |
| 150 | 850 | all | 8 pc. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 850 |
| 450 | .. | .. | ... | Volkart United Press Co. | 975 |

* Per share for the half-year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 105ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,265 |
| 1,000 | 50 | 11 | 4½p ct | Bombay Gas Company | 65 |
| 500 | 500 | 300 | 15 ps. | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. | 130 |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p.c. | Malabar Company Ld. | 102 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 1½ ps. | Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. | 25 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | 15 ps. | Treacher & Co | 425 |
| 2,000 | 250 | all | 10 ps. | Viegas Patent Slip Co | 55 |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | 95 | 19½ | ... | Bank of China | 1 |
| ...... | 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank | 1 |
| ...... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank | 1 |
| ...... | 200 | 13 | Feb. '61 | Indian Peninsula | 1 |
| ...... | 200 | 70½ | May '67 | Royal Bank* | 2 |

### SALES AND PURCHASES.

#### PIECE GOODS.

A very small business continues to be done some days back, and prices are quite unaltered. The demand for the interior, notwithstanding the favourable accounts of rains lately came to hand is as yet in the same state, and there is very little doing besides some small purchases on account of a few of the districts of this Presidency. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. Rs. 4 10 0
400 ,, Blue T. & W. Prints 24 in. 28 yds. (F ends) ,, 3 10 0
1,000 ,, Bengal Stripe 24 in. 28 yds. ,, 3 1 0

#### COTTON.

The market remains quiet but steady without any quotable change in prices. There is no demand on European account, and consequently business is much restricted. A few trifling purchases on account of local mills are only the business of the day. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee............at Rs. 193 to 195
Akote ............at ,, 197 to 198
Broach, M. G ............at ,, 200 to 210
Hingunghaut ............at ,, 215 to 218
Dhollerah and Bhownuggur............at ,, 191 to 194
Sawgimed ............at ,, 200 to 202
Compta and Vingorla............at ,, 183 to 184

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by local mills yesterday :—

35 candies Dharwar ............at Rs. 190½
25 ,, Bhownuggur............at Rs. 194

#### YARNS.

The market dull, and no change in prices. The following sale has taken place yesterday :—

8,000 lbs. Water No. 40's............at 13 as. per lb.

### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 23rd August 1873.

Open 411¾ Miles.

| | Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 37,632 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 16,548 | 0 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 443 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 398 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 55,021 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in August 1872.

Open 389¾ Miles.

| | Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 33,147 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 14,020 | 0 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 348 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 47,640 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase Rs. | 7,381 | 0 | 0 |

### OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 16th August

| | Receipts. Rs. a. p. | Train Mileage. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | 169 4 1 | 135 |
| Goods | 71 9 2 | 33 |
| Electric Telegraph | 7 8 | 0 |
| Total | 241 4 11 | Total 168 |

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Tanjore (s) | Johnson | ............ |
| | Arcot (s) | Hutchison | Calcutta, August 4. |
| | Ville du Temple | Plesson | Mauritius, August 10. |

The steamer Flora, to Trieste, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—27th August.

From Liverpool.

Atalanta s, 102 cases stout, Aderjee Cooverjee and Co.

From London.

Caradoc s, 75 casks ale, B Rustomjee ; 27 cases tobacco, G Surufally ; 175 cases stout, H Pestonjee and Sons ; 86 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 1,154 cases gasolene oil, Hugh D Fisher and Co ; 50 cases candles, Bomanjee Manockjee Panthucky.

From Genoa.

India s, 4 hogsheads claret, D S Kemp and Co ; 200 cases claret, L Sibille and Co ; 51 cases liquor, Pestonjee Eduljee Metha ; 51 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—27th August.

For Liverpool.

William Woodbury, 108 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewraj.

Wimbledon s, 1 bale cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 10 cases sherry, Lawrence and Co ; 58 bales cotton, T Hurivalubdas ; 100 bales cotton, G Thakurdas ; 19 bales cotton, R Bhoja ; 175 bundles deer horns, L Dwarkadas ; 50 bales wool, R Nuthoo.

India s, 200 bags wheat, H A H Essac.

Travancore s, 100 bales cotton, R L King and Co ; 5 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 11 bales cotton, K Toolseydas and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 70 bales cotton, L Ram-layal ; 60 bales wool, J Veeia ; 45 packages cassoomba , M Cullianjee ; 20 bales wool, J Cursondas.

For London.

Travancore s, 1 bundle and 105 pieces E teeth, R Amooluck ; 4 cases wax, E Ebramjee ; 20 cases dye stuff, E Sorabjee ; 61 packages cowdas, W A Buckey ; 15 cases olibanum, J Peerbhoy.

Ville de Bruxelles, 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

For Marsalles.

India s, 25 bales hemp, B Gopaljee ; 250 bags gingelly seed, S Tyabjee and Co.

For Trieste.

Flora s, 50 bales cotton, A L Agency.

For Alcona.

Floral s, 4 bales hides, A L Agency.

For Suez.

India s, 10 packages coolinjan, 1 pot sandalwood oil and 3 pots coolpa oil, C Tyabjee.

Travancore s, 2 bundles shawls, H M S Miskey.

## MILITARY.

### POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Maj.-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 25th August 1873.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, details as follows will at once proceed to Poona to take part in the Annual Rifle Meeting which commences on the 8th September 1873 :—

Ahmednuggur—3rd Hussars, 4 men ; D C R H A, 4 men ; and 13th N I, 1 officer, 16 men and 2 servants.

Asseerghur—83rd Foot, 2 men ; and 11 N I, 4 men.

Malligaum—15th N I, 1 officer 16 men, and 2 servants.

The men should be sent expeditiously by the aid of field column carriage and rail on duty at the public expense.

The European General Court Martial of which Col Ashburner, 1st Lt Cav is President, is dissolved.

The Poona Brigade will detail a special committee as under to assemble at the Arsenal at 11 a m, on Wednesday the 27th inst, to investigate a subject which will be communicated to the Presiden by the Asst Adjt Genl P D A :—

Col Houghton, 17th Regt N I—President.

Major Mignon, Staff Corps, a Capt or experienced Subtn, and an Interpreter to attend—Members.

Poona, 26th August 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Sappers and Miners—Capt R Hennell, for 60 days, from the 28th July 1873, privilege leave.

N B—This cancels the leave granted in Division Order No 323, 24th July 1873.

### MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 7th August 1873.

Capt A W O Saunders, attached 1st Batt 21st Fusiliers, to Commandant, Depot, Poonamallee, with effect from 30th proximo.

16th August.

Maj J F T Sherman, from recent promotion to general duty Bangalore.

Lt (Bt-Capt) A C Williams is reappointed Qr Mr, 21st N I, with effect from date of promotion to Capt.

18th August.

With reference to G O C C, dated 2nd Aug 1873, Lt-Col W J Vizard, Offg Wing Officer 13th N I, will do general duty at Madras from date of arrival from Europe of Col G T Hilliard, and will revert to his appointment as Offg Wing Officer, 13th N I, from date of departure of Lt-Col Burn to join the 28th N I.

H R H the Field Marshal Commdg-in-C has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Col W Boyle, c b, 89th Foot, from 6th July to 31st Dec 1873, at the recommendation of a medical board.

20th August.

The following removal is ordered :—

Surg C J L Bushe, m b, from Depy Surg Genl's Dept, Presidency Circle, to under the orders of the P M O British Troops, Burmah Circle, to leave Madras by the next steamer for Rangoon, travelling at the public expense.

Surg-Maj J Wilkins, m d, from 28th Regt N I, to 29th Regt N I, to join.

Surg-Maj W J Busteed, m d, from 29th Regt N I, to 28th Regt N I, on public grounds, and to join on being relieved.

Apothy R J Ramsbottom, from Prey Division to Collector's Establishment, Salem, vice Apothy Carey, deceased, expeditiously at the public expense.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 16th August 1873.

The Board of Examiners at Fort William have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed, on the 4th Aug 1873, the tests specified agreeably to Section 23, Bengal Army Regulations :—

Lt T Deane, Adjt Govr Genl's Body-Guard, Higher Proficiency in Oordoo.

Lt G W Thomas, 25th Foot, Persian, under para 2497, Bengal Army Regulations.

Bt Maj E W Saunders, 1-14th Foot, Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay :—

8th Foot—Capt J P Jones, 2nd Batn, and Capt C F Malet, 1st Batn.

The name of Lt R T E Dowse, 2nd Bat 12th Foot, is to be substituted for that of Lt A S Hext, in the list of officers detailed for depot duty published in G O C C, dated the 24th July 1873, p 296.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th Aug 1873 :—Bombardier R Gautley, 4-13th Royal Arty ; Gunner F Sinclair, D-19th Royal Arty ; Lieut D C Dean-Pitt, Royal Arty ; Surg R Webster 1-14th Foot ; Private R Benallack, 1-14th Foot ; Brevet Major G P Beamish, Lieut C Hogge, Hospl Apptce P C DeRozario, Private G Theophilus, Staff Surg R W O'Donnell, 36th Foot ; Major F S Herries, Drummer J Jerman, Private P Westwood, 65th Foot ; Lieut T M L Lawder, Asst Apothy W Eates, Hospl Apptce J Johnson, Private G Fox 96th Foot ; Surg J Duke, Surg S Brereton, Surg G Price, m d, Surg B O'Brien, m d, Surg H W Hill, m d, Surg W A Gilligan, Surg W E Griffiths, Ind Med Service.

The Allahabad Division Order, dated the 21st June 1873, appointing Capt N C Ramsay, Aide-de-Camp to Brigdr Genl W L Ingall, c b, to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl of the Division, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 2nd idem, there being no qualified officer available, vice Bt-Lt Col H F Brooke transferred to Umballa, is as a special case confirmed, with the approval of Government.

Erratum—The appointment of Capt E H E Kauntze, 3rd Squadron Officer 6th Ben Cav, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, confirmed in G O C C, dated 12th April 1873, p 183, will have effect from the 17th Feb, instead of from the 31st March 1873, as therein stated.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 24th July 1873, directing Lt Col H J Templer, Ben S C, to assume command of the Agra Brigade, during the absence on leave of Brigr Genl W H Ryves, with effect from the 10th idem.

Presidency District Order, dated the 30th July 1873, posting Lt, Col M Thomson, Ben Infy, to Fort William, at his own request for general duty.

96th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 1st Aug 1873, appointing Lt F Dorling to be Interpreter, vice Lt J E Mein, on probation for the S C.

22nd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 31st July 1873, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from the 20th Jan 1873, in the room of Maj B T Stafford, Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, proceeded on furlough :—

Capt C H Bridges, Adjt and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt F H Hinde, 1st Wing Sub to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

43rd Native Infantry—Regt Order, dated the 25th July 1873, directing Capt C McD Skene, attached to officiate as Adjt in the room of Lt G W Beresford, who reverts to his position of 1st Wing Sub.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj A H Murray, E Baty A Brig to Simla, from the 5th August to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate.

Royal Engineers—Lt A E Q Cotton, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, (2nd Bat)—Capt B Colclough, to England, from date of embarkation, pending retirement.

56th Foot—Capt J J P Fox, to England, from date of embarkation, pending retirement.

72nd Foot—Surg-Maj J Meane, m d, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, from the 15th Aug to the 15th Oct, in extension.

Staff Corps—Capt A A Dick, Commdt 11th Ben Cav, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, from the 20th July to the 1st Nov, in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1868.

Capt W E Chambers, from the 25th Aug to the 15th Oct, to remain at Simla, in extension of privilege leave, on private affairs.

Lt E F J deC Rennick, 2nd Squad Sub 7th Ben Cav, for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

Lt J R Hobday, 1st Wing Sub 38th N I, to Simla and Calcutta, from the 12th July to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Indian Medical Service—Surg J O'M McDonnell, m d in medical charge of the Doaba outposts, to Murree, on medical certificate, from the 15th July to the 15th Sept, under the rules of 1868.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CRACROFT—August 23rd, at Nagode, the wife of Captain Bernard Cracroft, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

DORAN—August 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of F. J. Doran, Esq., Assistant, Topographical Survey, of a daughter.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

*The Daily* "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*


# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1873.


The deliberate judgment of Professor Mouat in favour of the rates of premiums adopted by the Positive Life Assurance Company must go a great way to reassure those persons whose minds have been exercised on the subject, under the promptings of those who have objected to the rates as being too low for India. One by one almost every other point of advantage claimed by the new candidate for public suffrages have been, or are in process of being reluctantly conceded, and there remained this one of inadequacy of the Indian rates, around which the entire phalanx of objectors gathered to do their worst. Many of the letters which have appeared have been, we know, the productions of men deeply interested in the welfare of the old offices, and who felt morally bound, and under a sore necessity, to write down the new office fairly or otherwise. We have good reason to believe that one opponent went as far as even to circulate privately a highly improper document reflecting on the personal character of the General Superintendent of the Positive Company at home, while the language used in villifying the Positive, and the condemnation suggested, are such as, to our minds, would justify the Directors of the Company in proceeding at law against the publishers of so gross libels to the temporary prejudice of its business. But the time, we presume, has gone by for commercial enterprizes to silence cavillers by a legal process, as it has for a woman to vindicate her virtue by an appeal to a heated ploughshare. The Positive, and every institution established in all honesty of purpose, and in good faith, have nothing to fear from the criticism of opponents. It is the conflict of discussion which tries their value in the fire, and illuminates whatever excellencies they may possess. On the other hand, in the freedom of criticism, the public will find its greatest security from being made the victims of deception. In this view we fully appreciate the obligation which the press is under to incur some risk in giving the fullest opportunities for discussing the stability or otherwise of insurance institutions, and we have ourselves endeavoured to pursue such a course, stopping only at personalities. The advantage to the public is that they have thus been able to note the arguments by which the Positive can hold its own, and guage the utmost extent of the risks they run in embarking their money in its system of business.

Numerous however as the communications for and against the new office have been, they all traverse much the same grounds. We have taken down the distinctive features of the objections, most of them being over and over repeated *ad nauseam*, and reproduce them to show our readers the precise nature of the difficulties raised, and the character of the reasons for predicting the failure of the Company :—

(*a*) Because it has spent an unusually large sum in establishing its business.

(*b*) And spent a portion of its capital for the same purpose.

(*c*) Because its expenses are more than the traditional 20 per cent. of premiums.

(*d*) Because it invests its money in Government securities.

(*e*) That Mr. Baylis, its founder, was likewise formerly the founder of two other Insurance Offices which did not succeed.

(*f*) Because the premium of its shares has fallen in the London market.

(*g*) Because it accepts Indian risks at English rates.

This is the category in plain terms, and there is in some of the indictments sufficient weight to throw the gravest distrust on the policy pursued by the Positive, provided, of course, that the charges were true and accumulative. As regards the excessive expenditure it is admitted that no expense has been shirked to promote the interests of the Company and make it take root in the market. It was not enough that the principles of the new system were intrinsically sound it had to be made attractive to minds disgusted with the failures of the enormous interests, which had, in their day, presented all the ordinary signs of stability, and irritated against all Insurance schemes whatever. A business connection had to be built up by the Positive, which from its worst traducers must allow was a severe test, and a discouraging undertaking, and we venture to say that few disinterested persons will fail to see that the Company has secured such a connection as will be worth to it a great many times the sum of money spent in securing it. But whether the work of establishing the business is extravagantly or niggardly performed, there is the promise of the founder that its cost will not come out of the capital of the Company, but from the premiums on the shares, which is quite another thing. It may serve the views of some persons to pretend that these premiums are after all capital, and to say that their existence gives no immunity to the Directors to spend and spare not; but such remarks will not be true. The Directors are responsible to the shareholders only for the nominal value of the shares, and for the interest obtained on that value. It is apparent, moreover, that the expenditure, in the first year of business, has exceeded the percentage of the amount of premiums obtained considered as a safe limit of expenditure, and had therefore trenched upon the shareholder's capital proper; that is to say, the Premiums have borrowed from the Capital to help in their appointed work; let us in fairness suspend our judgment until we find from the report of subsequent years that the premiums have made no attempt to return to capital what it had borrowed. Similarly we would pass by the accusation that the current expenses exceeded, and still exceed, the 20 per cent. on premiums which even Mr. Ogbourne thinks is a safe limit of expenditure. The Positive, it must be remembered, is in the first year of its active operations, and we must concede to it the indulgence which every one of the old offices has received in the years that, in expanding their business, they all spent in excess of 20 per cent. on their premiums. There is neither equity nor justice in so vehemently harping upon the unequal expenditure of the Positive in its infancy, and winking with both eyes at precisely the same thing in other offices. At page 19 of the first year's report will be found the copy of clause 116 of the Articles of the Company, which enjoins the keeping of a separate account, to be called the Preliminary Expense Account, to be chargeable on the profits of the Company over a period not exceeding 20 years. A note, however, explains that though this limit of years is very properly made law, it is hoped that "the "premiums received on shares will not only extinguish every shilling of preliminary expenses "but also produce large margin besides, leaving "the whole paid-up capital intact." With this declaration before the public, we cannot compliment the good taste of those who refuse to give the Company time to collect its premiums, but hasten to pick a quarrel with it in anticipation. With respect to the objection of the money being tied in Government securities, it is certainly unreasonable to accuse the new office of frantic extravagance, and in the same breath charge it with unnecessary caution in preferring Government stock to Railway debentures and good mortgages. But it is untrue to say or suggest that the entire operations of the Company must be exclusively limited to consols. As far as we understand it, only the net premiums, and 20 per cent. of the shareholder's capital, are invested in Government securities, the balance of the latter being available as the lending power of the Association, and this point has been overlooked in a manner which seems to us to be designed and unfair. But no one has the hardihood, even while reviling the Positive for its excessive caution, to condemn the character of the Government securities as sufficient to meet liabilities. The fact is that those offices which weathered the terrible consequences of the Indian Mutinies have had to be deeply grateful to their Government stock, and we blieve that Mr. Tait (formerly of the Medical and Invalid) will bear us out in this observation. In pursuance of our plan to state all the objections which have come under our notice, we have produced the one against Mr. Baylis personally with reference to the two offices, but must stop at that point. There may be circumstances connected with the winding up of those offices which may be most praiseworthy to that gentleman or most discreditable, but they have no connection with any subsequent conception of his which has been tested and approved by such men as are now the Directors or Trustees of the Company. Mr. Baylis may be unprincipled in revising his scheme, but his co-adjutors, such as Lord Sandhurst (better known in Bombay as Sir William Mansfield), Mr. Tom. Hughes, the author of *Tom Brown at Oxford*, Mr. Bell, formerly of Calcutta, Mr. Chaytor, Chairman of the National Discount Company, must all be considered as having wantonly undertaken the odium of countenancing an unprincipled scheme, for each of these gentlemen has deliberately stated that he had individually examined and analyzed Mr. Baylis's plans, and cordially subscribed to them. There is something eminently improbable in the suspicion that these gentlemen will voluntarily consent to be handed down to posterity as the basest of men in joining in such an infamous conspiracy as defrauding the public through the Positive Company. The fluctuations of the shares in the money market do not affect the vital question of the fundamental advantages which the Positive offers to the policy-holders. We may say that the lowest point reached has only been 106½ per cent. premium, which is nothing to be gloomy about after all. But the premiums were more than this, and those who grasp at straws to save themselves have wagged their heads at the fall, and whispered all sorts of dreadful things about the security of the Company. The bulls and bears of the Stock Exchange, or of our share market, may feel interested in the matter, but the commercial barometer has not gone so low as to furnish the shadow of a justification to the apprehensions deduced from its register.

We come to the last and assuredly most important point in connection with the new system, the equalization of rates of premium between Great Britain and India. The whole Sanhedrim of Actuaries have, we fear, pronounced against the boldness of the movement, or at any rate the leading Pharisees have done it, and we grant that it summons up all the latent courage of an economist to face the responsibility assumed by the Positive Company. Its rates appear to have been framed on the National English life table, which is employed by the Government as a standard of life value. With reason or without it, the objections raised by the assimilation of the English and Indian risks were proper, and can only produce results in every way beneficial to the public. We are glad that the Chairman has taken the matter up, and under Mr. Nassau Senior's suggestion, referred the question point blank to Dr. Frederick Mouat, formerly Professor of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, Calcutta, afterwards Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, and now Secretary to the Statistical Society and Local Government Board Inspector. The correspondence will be found printed elsewhere in our columns to-day, and will amply repay perusal. We ourselves think that the selection of Professor Mouat as an umpire was wise, for he is both competent and disinterested. Mr. Bell, the Chairman of the Positive Company, observed to the referee that the objections which have been and are raised to the venture of the Company to assimilate the English and Indian rates of premiums, are of a character too subtle to be fairly grappled with, consisting as they do in innuendoes, and in references to some old-world tables, long practically superseded by more favourable facts patent to most persons though not yet systematically recorded in statistical form. Professor Mouat admits that the question propounded by Mr. Bell is not new to him, as he had for some time previously shared, with other people in Calcutta, the belief that the risks to European life in India had been greatly over-estimated in the cases of all who were in easy circumstances and that the premiums charged were unnecessarily and extravagantly high; indeed, so much were Dr. Mouat and his immediate friends impressed with this view, that they proceeded to frame tables of rates greatly below those in current use at the time, in order to establish an office and thus be freed from the oppressive rates levied by existing enterprizes of this nature. Proceeding to digest the subject laid before him, Dr. Mouat plainly condemns the tables of mortality in the various services of the Indian Government (which he has personally analyzed) as being no longer warranted by the present changed physical and moral conditions of life in India. We must refer our readers to the report for Dr. Mouat's reasons, and shall only reproduce his conclusion that with good hygienic conditions, such as are now general in India, the chances of survivorship of Europeans, with insurable lives, are nearly, if not quite, as good here as in Great Britain.

After entering into his arguments, with all of which we cordially concur, and which will receive the approval and assent of all who are able to give an impartial hearing to them, Dr. Mouat says, in unmistakeable terms—"I have "no hesitation in declaring my conviction, that "to the best of my professional judgment, "based upon a considerable knowledge and "careful study of the question from a purely "professional point of view, the basis of action "of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, in extending its business "to European lives in India at English rates, "is sound and secure." And here we will leave the subject. One predominant idea has been in our mind to the effect that had the Positive proved to be a *lusus naturæ* born with all its teeth cut, and with a ready-made business with plenty of premiums to pay its way at once, its opponents would probably not have shown as much surprise, and disappointment, as they have done at the Company progressing in the awkward way natural to all infantile movements. But let the Company take heart of grace, for the defect of being young is precisely such as will find an effective cure in Time.

## NOTE OF THE DAY.

The *Indian Statesman's* reply to the remarks we made on Tuesday upon its conduct is of such a nature that it has been a matter of consideration with us whether we should notice it at all, much less do so in the terms it deserves. As, however, our silence might be misconstrued we will say one or two more words upon the subject. On Saturday we alluded to Mr. Knight by name. The present Editor of the *Statesman* (who must be innocently unaware of the notorious peculiarities of his illustrious predecessor), thinks this was a heinous offence ! Mr. Knight was always proud of his name, and he, at least, will not find fault with us for alluding to him personally. We also said that the *forte* of the present "talent" of the *Statesman* did not lie in sermon writing. This, it seems, was a "grossly personal" allusion to the present conductor of that quondam Sunday paper. If the "present conductor" is famishing for personalities, we will admit that this may have been a little (but only microscopically little,) "personality ;" but did it justify him in losing his temper, which we are sure is naturally amiable? We have done with him now, but if there is one subject on which we should like to hear him again, it is his opinion of Sunday newspaper publishing.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### ITALY.

### FRANCE.

LONDON, 27th August.

There is an extraordinary frequency of railway accidents in England. Yesterday a collision occurred between an excursion and a goods train at Barnsleymany fersons were injured.

The Bank forgers have beged sentenced to penal servitude for life. Macdonnel and george Bidwell admitted their guiet but endeavoured to exonerate Austin.

The fire at Belfast has caused a loss of a million dollars to the Marine Insurauce Office 130 families have been rendered pouseless.

ROME, 26th August.

King Victor Emmanuel has accepted the invitation of the Emperor of Germany to visit Berlin.

PARIS 27th August.

The French Ministry are seriously occupied with the question of the harvest deficiency and are considering mitigatory measures.

LONDON, 26th August.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed strong. Surats steady, and the London Cotton Market closed, with more business doing.

Fair Dhollora 5 15/16.

The Manchester Market to-day has been firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings ............7s. 9d.
8¼lbs. do. ............9s. 3d.
40s Mule Twist ............1s. 1¼d.

Money in active demand.

The Bombay Mail of the 1st instant was delivered in London to-day.

The s. s. Torino passed through the Suez Canal homeward bound from Bombay.

Arrival from Bombay Ellen Bates.

Departure for Bombay Muriel and Timour.

The Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla is definitely fixed for the 20th of next month. It will take place at Benmore.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has ordered that in trials before the Courts of Sessions, the juries shall consist of seven persons.

The Allahabad paper says that a new Assistant Secretary to the Government, N. W. P., will be granted after all, "but not on the terms originally proposed."

Several rumours have arrived in Penang lately regarding the finding of coal to the north of Keddah. These rumours appear to be well-founded and the coal is said to be of a good description.

It seems that the Viceroy sent Mr. Williams, the proprietor of the London Star Company, a cheque for Rs. 400, and a letter of congratulation for the entertainment given at Government House, Simla, the other evening.

Information reached Calcutta on Friday last of the total wreck of the British ship Arrakan on the Maldive Islands. She left Rangoon for Liverpool with a cargo of rice on the 30th of July last. Nothing has been heard about loss of life.

A contemporary hears from Simla that several Lieutenant-Colonels in the Staff Corps have been favoured by the Adjutant-General with valuable printed documents a foot long, containing a series of most important questions regarding place and date of birth, age on entering the service, linguistic attainments, knowledge of Army, Telegraphy, Survey, and Musketry.

A correspondent of an up-country paper says that the British Government intends to transfer the collectorates of Sholapoor, Kulladghee, and Ahmednuggur to the Nizam, in exchange for the Berars. This rumour, says the correspondent, has disquieted the minds of numerous people of the Sholapoor district, who do not wish that they should be made over to the Nizam.

By the new resolution of the Foreign Office grading the whole political service into nine classes, which we announced on Monday, the salaries of the three classes of Residents range from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 2,000, of the Political Agents from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,000, and of the Political Assistants from Rs. 800 to Rs. 500. The total appointments number elven Residents, twenty Political Agents, and fifteen Political Assistants.

Our Madras correspondent informs us that it is at present under the consideration of the Municipality of that city to construct a short line of Telegraph (about seven miles) along the delivery channel of the Madras Water Works to the Red Hills Lake, the object being to maintain a communication with the officer in charge of the outlet sluice. The matter however is not yet decided, as the project requires to be sanctioned by the Government of India.

A native gentleman writes to one of the Madras papers :—"On the evening of Saturday the 30th instant, the moon will have crossed the meridian. The planet Mars will be seen above the moon's dark limb a little to the south of its uppermost point, and will gradually approach our satellite till it suddenly disappearr nears its southern cusp at 7h. 41m. p.m. The weather permitting, the phenomenon will be visible to the naked eye, and can be conveniently observed throughout India, as it happens early in the evening."

The following telegrams have reached the *Englishman* from Simla :—

The English system of re-enlistment and extension of Army service has been extended in its entirety to India.

Mr. Hobhouse in the Legislative Council strongly affirms the political expediency of the emigration system and of its extension to Burmah.

Mr. Bayley declares the inefficiency of the existing European vagrancy laws, and has introduced a new Act empowering solitary confinement, reduced diet, and hard labour.

The municipal bills have advanced.

A case tried at the Kandy Criminal Sessions just before the mail left excited general interest —it being the trial of a Budhist priest for having attempted to bribe the assistant Colonial surgeon stationed at Gampola. It appears that the surgeon, Dr. Keyt, was requested to hold a postmortem examination on the body of a boy supposed to have been murdered, and the prisoner paid over a sum of money to induce the doctor to report that the boy died a natural death. The report was adverse to the parties suspected of the crime, and the priest endeavoured to get back his money. Dr. Keyt swore an affidavit against the prisoner and J. P. proceedings were instituted. The priest was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labour.

## MILITARY ITEMS.

We learn that General Samuel Browne gets a good service pension, vacated by General A. Huyshe who succeeds to Colonel's allowances.

The Standing Medical Committee will assemble to-day, at one o'clock, at the office of the Deputy Surgeon General, to examine Lieut. A. T. F. W. Royal, 43rd Regiment, Quarter Master H. Murray, 21st Hussars, and such other officers as may appear before it.

A Meerut correspondent of the *Mofussilite* hears that a District Court-Martial was to have assembled at Meerut last week, for the trial of five sergeants, and the whole of the sergeants of a certain canteen, minus one who acknowledged his offence (Queen's evidence *ka muaffik*), that have been in office since the arrival of the regiment.

Major J. L. Watts, R. E., Executive Engineer 1st grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, has been allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

## INDIAN RELIEFS.

Statement showing the dates on, and routes by, which the several corps and detachments are ordered to proceed in furtherance of the relief published in G. O. C. C., dated 20th May 1873.

Royal Artillery.

*A Brigade R. H. A.*

Head-Quarters, from Peshawur to Umballa, on relief, to march by route No. 251.

A Battery, from Meean Meer to Umballa, on relief, to march by route No. 251. Families to go by rail.

B Battery, from Rawul Pindee to Lucknow, on arrival of H Battery, 8th Brigade R. A., to march by routes Nos. 251 and 153, *via* the Grand Trunk Road and Cawnpore. Families to proceed by rail from Meean Meer.

C Battery, from Peshawur to Umballa, on relief, to march by route No. 251.

*F Brigade R. H. A.*

Head-Quarters, from Umballa to Peshawur, 20th October 1873, to march by route No. 251.

A Battery, from Lucknow to Meean Meer, 24th October 1873, to march by routes Nos. 153 and 251, *via* Cawnpore and the Grand Trunk Road. Families to proceed by rail.

C Battery from Umballa to Peshawur, 20th October 1873, to march by route No. 251.

F Battery, from Umballa to Rawul Pindee, on relief by C Battery, A Brigade R. H. A., to march by route No 251.

*5th Brigade R. A.*

No. 5 Battery, from Darjeeling to Fort William, 1st January 1874, to march to Sahebgunge by routes Nos. 379, 383, and 112 *via* Titulees, Purneah, and Caragola Ghat. From Sahebgunge the Battery will proceed by rail to Fort William.

*8th Brigade R. A.*

Head-Quarters, from Lucknow to Meerut, 10th December 1863, to march by routes Nos. 153, 251, and 47, *via* Cawnpore, Allygurh, and Grand Trunk Road.

A Battery, from Peshawar to Jullundur, on relief by G Battery, 8th Brigade R. A., to march by route No 251.

C Battery, from Lucknow to Mooltan, 10th December 1873, to march by routes Nos. 153, 251, 407, and 240, *via* Cawnpore, the Grand Trunk Road, Loodiana, and Ferozepore. Families to proceed by rail.

D Battery, from Benares to Meean Meer, 24th October 1873, to march by route No. 251, *via* the Grand Trunk Road. Families to proceed by rail.

E. Battery, from Saugor to Ferozepore, 6th November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 573, 144, 251, and 407, *via* Banda, Humeerpore, Cawnpore, the Grand Trunk Road, and Loodiana. The Battery will take part in the Camp of Exercise to be formed in the Banda district.

F Battery, from Barrackpore to Meerut, 20th November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 251 and 47, *via* the Grand Trunk Road and Allygurh. Families to proceed by rail.

G Battery, from Jullundur to Peshawur, 20th October 1873, to march by route No. 251

H Battery, from Meean Meer to Rawul Pindee, 20th October 1873, to march by route No. 251.

*11th Brigade R. A.*

Head-Quarters, from England to Barrackpore, on arrival, by rail.

A Battery, from England to Barrackpore, on arrival, by rail.

B Battery, from England to Barrackpore, on arrival, by rail.

C Battery, from England to Dinapore, on arrival, by rail.

D Battery, from England to Benares, on arrival, by rail.

E Battery, from England to Allahabad, on arrival, by rail.

F Battery, from England to Saugor, on arrival, by rail to Jubbulpore, then march by routes Nos. 360 and 43, *via* Dumoh.

G Battery, from England to Nowgong, on arrival, by rail to Allahabad, then march by routes Nos. 29 and 514, *via* Futtehpore and Banda.

*13th Brigade R. A.*

No. 2 Battery, from Fort William to Meean Meer, on relief, by rail.

No. 7 Battery, from Meean Meer to Darjeeling, 14th January 1874, by rail to Sahebgunge, then march by routes Nos. 112, 383, and 379, *via* Caragola Ghat, Purneah, and Tituleea.

*16th Brigade R. A.*

Head-Quarters, from Barrackpore to England, in time to arrive at Allahabad on 31st October 1873, by rail.

A Battery, from Seetapore to England, in time to arrive at Allahabad on 9th November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 427, 153, and 251, *via* Lucknow, Cawnpore, and the Grand Trunk Road to Allahabad, thence by rail.

B Battery, from Barrackpore to England, in time to arrive at Allahabad on 31st October 1873, by rail.

C Battery, from Meerut to England, in time to arrive at Allahabad on 23rd November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 47 and 251, *via* Allyghur and the Grand Trunk Road to Allahabad, thence by rail.

D Battery, from Rawul Pindee to England, on or about 1st November 1873, so as to arrive at Allahabad on 30th November 1873, to march by route No. 251 to Meean Meer, thence by rail.

E Battery, from Fyzabad to England, in time to arrive at Allahabad on 9th November 1873, to march by route No. 33 to Allahabad, thence by rail.

F Battery, from Morar to England, on or about 20th October 1873, so as to arrive at Jubbulpore on 23rd November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 488, 340, 43, and 360, *via* Jhansi, Lullutpore Saugor, and Dumoh.

G Battery, from Bareilly to England, on or about 24th October 1873, so as to arrive at Allahabad on 22nd November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 84, 150, and 251, *via* Futtehgurh, Cawnpore, and the Grand Trunk Road to Allahabad, thence by rail.

*19th Brigade R. A.*

Head-Quarters, from Meerut to Lucknow, on relief to march by routes Nos. 47, 251, and 153, *via* Allygurh, the Grand Trunk Road, and Cawnpore.

A Battery, from Cawnpore to Agra, 12th November 1873, to march by route No 144 to Banda for the Camp of Exercise, then by routes Nos. 144, 251, and 17, *via* Cawnpore, the Grand Trunk Road, and Beawr. The families will leave Cawnpore by rail for Agra on the 10th January 1874.

B Battery, from Ferozepore to Morar, 3rd November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 407, 251, 10 and 23, *via* Loodiana, the Grand Trunk Road, Allygurh, and Agra.

C Battery, from Mooltan to Bareilly, on the 1st November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 447, 251, 458, 455 and 85, *via* Meean Meer, the Grand Trunk Road, Umballa, and Meerut.

D Battery, from Dinapore to Fyzabad, on 10th January 1874, to march by routes Nos. 216, 251, 95, and 267, *via* Dehree, the Grand Trunk Road, Benares, and Jounpore.

E Battery, from Allahabad to Seetapore, 22nd November 1873, to march to Banda district for Camp of Exercise then by routes Nos. 144, 153, and 427, *via* Cawnpore and Lucknow. Families will proceed by rail to Lucknow and join the Battery there on arrival.

F Battery, from Agra to Cawnpore, 1st January 1874, to march by routes Nos. 17 and 251, *via* Beawr and the Grand Trunk Road. The families will leave by rail for Cawnpore on the 10th January 1874.

G Battery, from Nowgong to Lucknow, 19th November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 514, 144, and 153, *via* Banda and Cawnpore. The Battery will join the Camp of Exercise to be formed in the Banda district.

*23rd Brigade R. A.*

No. 6 Battery, from Lucknow to Allahabad, 1st January 1874, to march by routes Nos. 153 and 251, *via* Cawnpore and the Grand Trunk Road.

No. 7 Battery, from Allahabad to Lucknow, on relief, to march by routes Nos. 251 and 153, *via* the Grand Trunk Road and Cawnpore.

British Infantry.

1st Battalion 3rd Foot, from Seetapore and Benares to Fort William, 10th November 1873. Head-quarters and wing to march by routes Nos. 427, 153 and 144, *via* Lucknow, Cawnpore and Banda, and remaining wing by route No. 251, *via* Allahabad, towards Banda district, to join the Camp of Exercise; after the Camp the regiment will march to Benares, and thence proceed by rail to Fort William. The families from Seetapore will join the head-quarters and wing on arrival at Benares, travelling by rail from Lucknow.

1st Battalion 8th Foot, from Cawnpore to Chuckrata, 24th October 1873, to march by routes Nos. 251, 47, 457, and 570a, *via* the Grand Trunk Road, Allygurh, Meerut, and Saharunpore.

1st Battalion 11th Foot, from Fort William to Seetapore and Benares, on relief, by rail to Benares, thence headquarters and wing will march by routes Nos. 95, 422, and 427, *via* Jounpore, near Sultanpore, and Lucknow.

1st Battalion 17th Foot, from Lucknow to Peshawur, 2nd October 1873, to march by routes Nos. 153 and 251, *via* Cawnpore and the Grand Trunk Road. Families will proceed by rail and join the regiment at Meean Meer.

39th Foot, from Peshawur to Nowshera, on relief, to march by route No. 251.

41st Foot, from Mooltan to Aden, on or about the 12th December 1873, in time to arrive at Allahabad on 20th December 1873, by rail.

55th Foot, from Peshawur to Roorkee and Delhi, on relief by 72nd Foot, to march by route No. 251. Head-quarters and wing on reaching Umballa will proceed to Roorkee by route No. 564.

58th Foot, from Nowshera to England, on or about 10th December 1873, in time to arrive at Allahabad on 7th February 1874, to march by route No. 251 to Umballa, thence by rail to Allahabad.

63rd Foot, from Hazareebagh to Jhansi and Nowgong, in time to arrive at Maddopore railway station on 17th November 1873, to march to nearest point of railway, then proceed by rail to Allahabad, whence the regiment will march, joining the Camp of Exercise in the Banda district. The families will proceed direct from Allahabad to Jhansie, by routes Nos. 251 and 152, *via* Cawnpore, and to Nowgong by routes Nos. 29 and 514 via Banda.

65th Foot, from Agra to Lucknow, on relief about 15th January 1874, to march by routes Nos. 17, 251, and 153, *via* Beawr, the Grand Trunk Road, and Cawnpore. Families to proceed by rail.

72nd Foot, from Umballa to Peshawur, 27th October 1873, to march by route No 251.

92nd Foot, from Chuckrata to Mooltan, 10th November 1873, to march to Umballa, *via* the Timlee Pass and Umballa, by routes Nos 251, 407 and 240, via Loodiana and Ferozepore, the two companies for Dehra Ismail Khan and all the families to proceed to Mooltan by rail from Umballa.

96th Foot, from Dinapore to England, in time to arrive at Allahabad on the 6th November 1873, by rail.

105th Foot, from Aden to England, on relief, by sea.

106th Foot, from Jhansi and Nowgong to England, in time to arrive at Allahabad on 24th November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 152 and 251, *via* Cawnpore to Allahabad, thence by rail.

109th Foot, from Roorkee and Delhi to Dinapore. Orders will be communicated hereafter.

2-7th Regiment, from England to Poona, on arrival. Under orders from the Bombay Government.

2-22nd Regiment, from England to Hazareebagh, on arrival by rail to Muddapore and thence by route march.

59th Regiment, from Bombay Presidency to Agra. Under orders from the Bombay Government.

73rd Regiment, from Ceylon to Cawnpore, on arrival by rail.

4th Ba Rifle Brigade, from England to Umballa, on arrival, by rail.

Bengal Cavalry.

2nd Regiment, from Bareilly to Segowlie, 15th October 1873, to march by routes Nos 88, 605, 599, 266, and 293, *via* Shahjehanpore, Seetapore, Fyzabad, and Goruckpore

4th Regiment, from Segowlie to Meerut, 15th October 1873, to march by routes Nos 293, 266, 599, 606, 88, 85 and 455, *via* Goruckpore, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Shahjehanpore, Baraily, and Moradabad.

8th Regiment, from Meerut to Peshawur. Will be communicated hereafter. To march by routes Nos. 458 and 251, *via* Umballa and the Grand Trunk Road.

9th Regiment, from Rawul Pindee to Deolie, 15th October 1873, to march by routes Nos. 251, 10, and 14A, *via* the Grand Trunk Road, Allygurh, Agra, and Bhurtpore.

14th Regiment, from Deolie to Rawul Pindee, 15th October 1873, to march by routes Nos. 14A, 10, and 251, *via* Bhurtpore, Agra, Allygurh, and the Grand Trunk Road.

16th Regiment, from Peshawur to Bareilly, 15th October 1873, to march by routes Nos. 251, 458, 455, and 85, *via* the Grand Trunk Road, Umballa, Meerut, and Moradabad.

Bengal Infantry.

6th Regiment, from Morar to Lucknow, 3rd November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 488, 338, 514, 144, and 153, *via* Jhansi, Nowgong, Banda, and Cawnpore. The regiment will join the Camp of Exercise in the Banda district.

9th Regiment, from Lucknow to Morar, 13th November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 153, 144, 514, 338, and 488, *via* Cawnpore, Banda, Nowgong, and Jhansi. The regiment will join the Camp of Exercise in the Banda district.

21st Regiment P. I., from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, on relief, to march by route No. 251.

24th Regiment P. I., from Meean Meer to Jhansi, 1st November 1873, to march by routes Nos 251, 10, and 18, *via* the Grand Trunk Road, Allygurh, Agra, and Gwalior.

25th Regiment P. I., from Rawul Pindee to Meean Meer, on relief, to march by route No. 251.

27th Regiment P. I., from Barrackpore to Nowshera, 1st November 1873, by rail to Cawnpore, thence march by route No. 251.

30th Regiment P. I., from Nowshera to Peshawur, on relief, to march by route No. 251.

39th Regiment P. I., from Jhansi to Barrackpore, 10th November 1873, to march by routes Nos. 338, 514, 29, and 251, to Benares, thence by rail to Calcutta. The regiment will join the Camp of Exercise in the Banda district.

42nd Regiment Assam L. I., from Dibrooghur to Gowhatty; 43rd Regiment Assam L. I. from Gowhatty to Shillong ; 44th Regiment Sylhet L. I., from Shilling to Dibrooghur. Under arrangements to be made by the General Officer commanding the Eastern Frontier district.

By order,

E. B. JOHNSON, Major-General,

Quartermaster General.

Simla, 20th August.

## REPORTING FOOTBALL GAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter signed "L.," which appeared in the *Times of India* the other day. I am one of the football players, and I hope that "L.'s" ill-natured remarks with reference to your football correspondent will not deter the latter from doing in the future as he has done in the past, so far as reporting football games and matches is concerned. Many a game is as good as a match, and if reports are made in consequence of the merits of the play, I do not see why games should not be reported as well as matches. True, the *Times of India* does not report the games, but I for one would not regret if it never attempted to report matches either, because the accounts it gives of these events are so incorrect as to suggest the idea that the reporter has undertaken to do something that he knows nothing about. The football-players owe a great deal to the *Bombay Gazette* for the prosperity of their Club, and I am really sorry to see cavillers like "L." (who perhaps is a *Times of India* gentleman anxious to justify it for so much neglecting the football players) springing up against you at this late hour of the day. Give my salaams to your correspondent, and ask him to "go it as usual."

Bombay, 27th August. R.

## THE APPOINTMENT OF A SOLICITOR TO THE PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"One of the Public," in his letter which appeared in yesterday's issue of the *Times of India*, makes some very just comments upon the position of Mr. Cleveland towards his old client Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia and towards the Trustees of the Port Trust.

No doubt the position is sufficiently embarrassing in itself, but it is rendered far more difficult by the fact that Mr. Cleveland (or what is practically the same thing) his partner is also solicitor to the third party in the dispute, *i.e.* to Government.

It is, as "One of the Public" says, scarcely fair to expect Mr. Cleveland to advise in such a triangular deed, and probably he will decline to do so. But this opens up the wider question of the propriety of the present appointment of a solicitor of the Port Trust. It is not difficult to foresee that the interests of the Trustees will frequently come into conflict with those of Government, and for this reason a member of the Government solicitor's firm would seem to be the least eligible of all his profession to advise the Port Trustees. The connection of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile with the G. I. P. Railway Company adds to the probability of a recurrence of the present complication, and forms an aditional argument against the wisdom of the Trustees' choice of a legal adviser.

ANOTHER OF THE PUBLIC.

26th August.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

## WHAT IS THE MEANING OF DOKHMA?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When any party loses his temper in a controversy and calls his opponent names, he generally betrays lack of arguments to support his cause. I have read "A Parsee's" letter this morning, and will only tell him in reply that his simply saying that I was mistaken won't do: he should prove that. Though I have given the authorities of Spiegel (my explanation of which he only refutes) and Peshootun Dustoor and the root of dokhma to corroborate my view of the meaning of the word, yet he says my silence as to the Zend scholar's name is significant indeed; but I may in the same way ask him if his evading to answer my two other questions, or to reconcile the two contradictory assertions I gave from his letter, is not as significant? As to his saying that the present method of disposing of our corpses is not recommended in the Avesta, I simply request him to read the following extracts from Vendidad, Fargard III. and VII.:—

"The Mazdayasnians shall leave the body on the mountains and give it to the devouring creatures of chenta mainyas, to the carnivorous birds, and kahrkakas."

"The bodies shall be carried to the highest place, Oh, holy Zarathustra, where they are most perceived by carnivorous dogs or birds."

I conclude this letter by saying that I would rather err in the respectable company of men like Peshootun Dustoor than be set right by *ipse dixit* assertions from men like Goldsmith's schoolmaster,

"Who even though defeated could argue still."

27th August. W.

*This controversy must now cease in our columns.—ED. B. G.

## NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, 23RD AUGUST.

IN my letter to you from these Provinces, of the 16th instant, I gave you part account of a trial held at the Allahabad High Court on a young man named Alex. Geo. Llewellin for attempting to cheat and forgery, and brought the account down to the termination of the case for the prosecution. I left off stating that a new charge under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code had been framed against the prisoner to bring the trial within the jurisdiction of the High Court, and that in reality the magistrate who committed the case should have sent it to the Sessions Court for trial. I never saw such blundering in the matter of a public trial before. The fact is Mr. Ross, the Court below, really was of opinion that the figure 1 had been added by Llewellin to the number 638 in the letter of the Oriental Bank to the prisoner, and that thereby that document had become a valuable security and had been forged by him. He accordingly committed Mr. Llewellin to stand his trial before the High Court, he being a European British subject, charged under sections 417 and 467, the last being the very charge that was intercalated during the course of the trial. I mention these facts as they are not noticed by the local press. When the proceedings got to the High Court the officials thereof framed their own charges, leaving out that very one which the High Court alone was competent to try. Possibly they had their doubts as to whether the Bank's letter to Llewellin was a *valuable security*. I certainly had mine.

On the first day the trial concluded by the statement of the prisoner in the Court below having been read and filed, the chief point in it worthy of notice being that he denied ever having received the Oriental Bank letter, declaring that the balance of his account stood at Rs. 638-9-0, and that he consequently could not explain how it came into Freeman's possession. Next day, on Mr. Jardine, the judge, taking his seat, he proceeded to examine the prisoner upon the statement made by him in the Court below. Llewellin stated that it was a mistake when he affirmed that he had written to the Bank to sell out three Government promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, but it should have been to his brother, from whom he never received a reply. To the best of his belief he had Government notes in the Bank. The money belonged to the estate of his deceased father. He did not know whether the cheque drawn by the executors, the Rev. Charles Gilder and his brother Frederick Sidney Llewellin, was for cash or notes. No distinct reply could be elicited from him, whether, when the account was opened for Rs. 6,500, he was drawing against a cash deposit or notes. *Very likely!* His father left a will, and his share came to 10 or 11,000 rupees. He understood the whole of this to have been in Government paper. He received to date no more than Rs. 2,000 odd and the 6,500. Was unaware whether he was entitled to any more. There was a good deal of prevarication in the prisoner's replies. Mr. Newton for the defence had commenced to address the jury with the statement that the case for the prosecution, as it stood, was alone sufficient to prove the innocence of the accused, when he was interrupted by the judge with the observation that he must, at that stage, state to the jury the nature of the defence only he intended producing and not enter into a general vindication of his client. This having been done, the witnesses for the defence were called, but for the life of me I cannot conceive why they were dragged all the way up from Bombay, from which city they had come in to Allahabad only that same morning, having made the *through* journey without a halt, and must therefore have been considerably fatigued. Neither one nor the other had a tittle to say in favour of the prisoner.

The Reverend Charles Gilder stated he was a clergyman of the Church of England at Bombay and knew the prisoner at the bar. Knew his father, who left a will; and was one of the executors thereof. Some little money, about Rs. 100 and odd, was still due to him, but that sum was retained for final adjustment of accounts. Prisoner was to receive half the residue after the legacies had been paid. There would then be left about Rs. 20,000. He had rendered him no written account nor had a release been granted. There were notes standing in the executors' names to the amount of Rs. 6,500 or more. They told the Oriental Bank to sell, as they would draw a cheque for the like amount. Eighteen months before, with the consent of the family, Rs. 2,500 was advanced to the prisoner. His share was almost exactly Rs. 9000. Remembered telling him that his share, like his sister's, was Rs. 9,000. Thought he knew that the Government promissory notes had been sold to pay him his share. His impression was that when the cheque for Rs. 6,500 was drawn, the promissory notes had not been sold. On cross-examination, it was elicited from the witness that he never wrote to the prisoner that he had paid in other money to the Bank. There were in the Bank, to the best of his belief, no other promissory notes belonging to the estate after those for Rs. 6,500 were sold off. After the payment of the 9,000, he had discharged his trust. There is a balance of Rs. 132. Thinks the prisoner must have known the amount of his share. He (Llewellin) never addressed witness to sell out other Government paper. His sister left some portion of her share in notes with the Bank, which had been transferred in her name. Told his brother to take a release, but did not remember ever having seen one. (By the Court). Never gave the prisoner reason to think that there were other notes to his credit. The prisoner would draw most of his impressions from his brother, not from witness. When the cheque was written and taken away, his brother was with him. They were together and left witness's house together. His brother kept the accounts, not witness. Prisoner never expressed any dissatisfaction as to the accounts. (By a juror). The sister got her share in February 1871—about 9,000 odd. When the Bank sold the notes our (the executors') account was credited with the proceeds. The executors had a joint account. Prisoner received his share in full excepting the small balance still in hand.

The next witness was the brother of the prisoner, who stated his name was Frederick Sidney Llewellin.

Mr. Newton rose for the defence at 12-15 P. M., and his address to the jury lasted a little more than an hour.

The Government advocate, Mr. E. C. Warner, having briefly responded, the learned judge summed up, and his address occupied more than an hour. He spoke against the prisoner in the matter of the cheque, which, if given to Freeman as a blind to bring about the marriage, was in itself immaterial and it would still amount to cheating; nor did the point in any way depend upon Freeman's veracity, but was wholly independent of it. The learned judge wholly exonerated Freeman from the imputations attempted to be cast upon his character. He recapitulated all the dishonest acts of the prisoner relating to the case from the commencement. As to the charges of forgery, the judge was of opinion that if the jury considered that the 1 added to the figures 638 had been made by the prisoner, it would amount to forgery, if added with the intent of inducing Freeman to close his bargain—if with the intent to screen himself, then there was no offence. He further impressed upon them that they were entirely to divest their minds of any bargain, never mind how hard or how unconscionable, Freeman was attempting to compel or to induce the prisoner to agree to. Even supposing it to have been a most uncompromising and one-sided one, yet this of itself would in no way palliate the offences with which he had been charged, if in the opinion of the jury such had been committed.

The jury retired at a quarter to 3 P.M., returned in an hour, and gave in a verdict of *not guilty* on all the charges.

The prisoner was then discharged, and so terminated this trial, which had lasted two days.

## BOMBAY PO[illegible]

THE PROPOSED INCREA[illegible]

A SPECIAL meeting of t[illegible] in their Office, Elphinsto[illegible] sider the estimates of re[illegible] expenditure to 31st March 1874, laid before them by the Chairman, and the Secretary sends us the following abstract of proceedings:—

Submitted estimates of receipts and expenditure from 26th June 1873 to 31st March 1874, prepared in conformity with section 51 of the Port Trust Act, and a copy of which was sent to each of the Trustees on the 13th inst.

These having been gone through, the following alterations were made:—

At page 10, item No. 16, payment to be made to the Municipality for water supplied to native craft reduced from Rs. 700 to Rs. 220.

At page 15, items No. 46 to 49, Centre Hill signal station, the employés there to receive three months' notice, thereafter the signal station not to be maintained. Reduction to be effected, Rs. 488-2-9.

As an amendment on the Chairman's proposal to increase the Port Dues by 1 anna per ton from 1st October, it was proposed by Mr. Bythell and carried—

That the Budget be sent up to Government showing a deficit of Rs. 73,500-9-6, and that it be explained to Government that for the following reasons the Trust do not propose to increase either the Bunder Fees or Port Dues in the meantime:—

1. Because the Trustees are new to their work and a further experience may enable them either to reduce expenditure or augment revenue, and that thereby the anticipated deficit may be partially done away with.

2. Because the present year is an exceptional one, inasmuch as there have been no Hindoo marriages, and various branches of trade, such as that in ghee, sugar, and piece-goods, have been injuriously affected thereby.

3. Because fresh arrangements are about to be made with the G. I. P. Railway Company for the use of the Elphinstone sidings, and if the Railway Company will consent to allow consignees taking delivery of their goods at the sidings, a drawback equivalent to the carting rate paid by the Railway Company for pressed cotton, grain, and other articles now to a large extent carted from these sidings to private bunders and to the native town, will be dealt with on the Trust property, and the revenue to be derived from them will materially reduce the anticipated deficit.

4. Because one-half of the anticipated deficit is caused by the Trust having been brought into existence in the middle of the financial year, or is incidental to the first year of its starting, vide paras. 14 and 16 of Chairman's introductory remarks, and because Government may fairly be called upon to contribute the amount referred into para. 16, viz., Rs. 21,137, and to postpone their demand for Rs. 16,431 referred to in para. 14.

5. Because from August of next year the Trust will be materially assisted by the Rs. 23,000 to be received as rent of the Mazagon Land Company's property.

6. Because it is hoped that some relief will be obtained during the next year, either by selling or letting land.

## BOMBAY.

RAIN AT RAJCOTE.—The fall of rain registered at Rajcote up till the 10th inst. amounted to 17 inches and 25 cents.

FAIR AT KATTYWAR.—About a fortnight ago a fair was held at Kattywar, where several native princes and chiefs of the province were present.

GUN-CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.—According to a native paper, the idea of removing the Gun Carriage Department to Poona has been abandoned by Government.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—The vacation of the Rajcoomar College commences from the 2nd September next, and will terminate on or about the 2nd November.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up till Tuesday thirteen cases had been committed by the several magistrates of police for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SHERISTEDAR TO THE JUDICIAL ASSISTANT OF KATTYWAR.—Mr. Dewashunker Jeewanlal has been appointed Sheristedar to Mr. Jardine, Judicial Assistant, Kattywar.

THE BANTWA STATE.—Mr. Venayekrao, Special Political Assistant in charge of the Limree State, in Kattywar, is at present engaged in disposing of some dispute regarding the Bantwa State.

WEATHER AT RAJCOTE.—A Kattywar correspondent states that fever has prevailed to a slight extent at Rajcote. There was a great demand for rain. There was a reduction in the prices of grain.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—A labourer employed on board the steam ship Caradoc accidentally fell into the hold of the ship on Tuesday. He was seriously hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DEATH BY HEART DISEASE.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at the Boree Bunder Municipal Stables concerning the death of a Maratha named Govind Cannoo. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man had died from heart disease.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A man named Goolkhan Puthan, residing in Mutton Row, reported to the executive police that his servant by name Mahomed Hoosein, whom he left in charge of his house during his absence, had absconded with property worth about Rs. 735.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—On Tuesday a Native Chief of Nowanuggur arrived here from Kattywar with about thirty followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily in a bungalow at Gowalia Tank Road. The Chief intends to proceed on a pilgrimage to Benares.

THE LIBEL AGAINST THE "AHMEDABAD SUMMACHAR."—The action of libel against the printer and publisher of the *Ahmedabad Summachar*, which was fixed for hearing on the 14th inst. at Rajcote, has been postponed *sine die*, as the defendant has not been served with a summons.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Tuesday at the Arthur Crawford Markets, near the buggy stand, one of the horses of Buss No. 14 got restive, and after breaking loose bolted down Shaik Memon Street, knocking down three men, who were slightly injured, and were taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE RADHUNPOOR STATE.—The Nawab of Radhunpoor is very highly spoken of for the manner in which he and his karbharees conduct the administration of his State. According to a correspondent of a vernacular newspaper, the Nawab has introduced various changes in his territory to ameliorate the condition of his subjects.

A MURDER CASE AT RAJCOTE.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Rajcote, one Chand Meeya Rajee was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having caused the death of a man named Jeejee Mahomed. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grand March | ............ | A. Collmick. |
| Selection | Ernani | Verdi. |
| Quadrille | Ungareze | F. T. K. |
| Valse | Elvina | C. DuPort. |
| Selection | Vespes Sicillien | Verdi. |
| Galop | Damen | Parloux. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

IN the analyses of dhall and flour made by Mr. Harris, copies of which were supplied to us by the Municipal Commissioner, there was an inaccuracy in regard to sample "D" (flour). The analysis should read as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nitrogenous matters | 16·21 |
| Starch, firm, fibre, &c | 76·41 |
| Hardened Cellulose | None |
| Mineral matters | ·80 |

THE EFFECTS OF DRINKING.—On Tuesday afternoon a Hindoo labourer by name Bhickoo Sawunt was seen to run across Gilder Street and jump into the Goosai's Tank. He rose twice to the surface of the water and then disappeared. The tank was dragged, but the body has not been recovered yet. The man, it seems, had been maddened with drink after returning to his house from a procession with a figure of "Gunputtee," and he commenced creating a row with his companions, tearing the clothes he found in the room, breaking open the boxes, and smashing to pieces the Gunputtee. He finally ran away and jumped into the tank, and was drowned.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.—It is more than two years since Messrs Bell and Richardson resigned the chairmanship of the Poona Municipality. No European gentlemen undertook it until this year, when the Railway Magistrate, Dr. Fraser, was elected and appointed a chairman of the weekly managing committee. We are informed that he takes much interest in conducting the business of the Poona Municipality, and it is very creditable on the part of the large body of the community of this city who [illegible] gentleman, from whose [illegible] ledge of the vernacular [illegible] of Poona [illegible] very glad to see him as [illegible]n.—*Poona Observer*.

DURING the thunder-storm on Sunday afternoon, a woman was killed by the lightning while crossing over the Luckree Pool in the city. A man was also injured at the same time. The lightning also struck a girl in a Bhurboonga's house in Narainpait, but luckily she was but slightly burnt on the thigh, and is now doing well. The fall of rain at Poona during Saturday and Sunday, including the heavy burst on Sunday afternoon, amounted to 2·90 inches. A correspondent writes to say that at Sholapoor on Sunday there was much rain. The Hon. Sir Augustus and Lady Spencer issued invitations yesterday to a ball and supper at their residence at Gunnesh Khind on the 16th proximo. It is said that the officers of the Artillery at Kirkee intend giving another ball on the 5th of next month.—*Ib.*

A CORRESPONDENT at Egutpoora writes to us that the community there had deeply felt the death of the son of Mr. Holden, the District Locomotive Superintendent. It seems that the young man had been in Bombay and had there caught remittent fever, of which disease he died. No fears were for some time entertained in regard to his state, as he was of a strong and healthy constitution, but he suddenly got worse on Wednesday last and died on Thursday, the 21st, at midnight. Great sympathy is felt for his father (his mother died lately on her way to England,) and a large company of mourners followed the young man's remains to the grave. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Corfield, chaplain at Egutpoora.—*Deccan Herald.*

A VERY melancholy occurrence took place last week at Barsee Road Station. The wife of a Colonel in the army was proceeding with her husband to Goolburga; though she was very ill all the way from Callian, she insisted on going on until she came to Barsee Road Station, where a child was born and the poor lady died. The Railway doctor in charge at Decksal, after trying in vain to persuade her to remain there, went on with her to Barsee and remained in attendance until the end. The sad event has given a shock not only to the friends of the lady at Sholapoor, but to all the employés along the line. There ought to be strict regulations to prevent sick people from continuing their journey in opposition to the advice of the Railway surgeons, who are the proper persons to give advice in such cases. Had this lady remained at Callian, or even at Lanowlee, her life might have been saved. —*Ibid.*

## THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

LAST night the Town Hall was filled, and the Concert went off comparatively well. The tenor solo was pleasant, and the singer received a good deal of applause. The horn duet was sustained in admirable time and harmony. The soprano solo "Truth in absence" was sung by a lady new to these Concerts, and she revealed such a fine powerful voice that the audience hoped she will no longer be a stranger to them. She seemed to have no fault but timidity. The quartette "Oh hush thee, my babie" went well. The organ and piano duet, "Oberon," was very beautiful. The String Band was not pleasant; the "Miserere" which it played was indeed a "miserere," particularly the cymbal part and the solos. We think that the performers would be the better of a little more training together before they appear again in public; their instruments also would be none the worse of improvement. The gentlemen who presided at the organ and piano respectively as usual showed themselves well qualified for the tasks which they assumed. We append the programme:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Organ | Andante, G minor quartette | Spohr. |
| Tenor Solo | Scena, "Faust" | Bordèse. |
| Horn Duet | "Angiol' di pace" (Beatrice) | Bellini. |
| Aria | "Miserere" (Trovatore) | Verdi. |
| | (*String Band.*) | |
| Soprano Solo | "Truth in absence" | Harper. |
| Organ and Piano | "Oberon" | Weber. |
| Quartette | "Oh hush thee, my babie" | Sullivan. |
| Symphony | "Mosè in Egitto" | Rossini. |
| | (*String Band.*) | |

## HIGH COURT.—28TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

745-70—Jefferson and Payne—Navibai, widow, v Khatao Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

Re Bombay and Kattywar Financial and Commercial Association, Limited, (in Liquidation)—Dallas and Lynch —Khoosalchund Cullianchund and another v Trimbuc Ramchundra—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

447-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Hurgopal Premsook das and another v Soorutram Bhaiya—Dallas and Lynch.

693-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Limjee Jamsetjee v The Secretary of State, &c,—Mr C Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

547-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khaludina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrow Dinanath—Ghandibhoy.

748-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khaludina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—J Mody (Part heard.)

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

191-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.

186-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

109-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Abba Hajee Ismael and others v Abba Thara and others—Judge.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khangar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoclajee v Shaik Ally Wullud Abdool Cadur—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hamabai alias Rahilbaee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Nadiri v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

181-72—Jefferson and Payne—Champa Prema v Moolchund Vundravun—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

452-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaitha Thackersey v Tejpall Ramjee—K Morojee.

260-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caroline and Ann Stevens and another v Anne Pennell—Dallas and Lynch.

528-72—M H Khan—Borah Shumsoodin Ebrahimjee v Borah Soojavoodin Jeevabhoy—Manisty and Fletcher.

726-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Ludhabhoy Ebrahim v Borah Soojawoodin Jewanbhoy—M H Khan.

THE following beautiful expeiment, described by Professor Tyndall, shows how music may be transmitted by an ordinary wooden rod. In a room two floors beneath his lecture room there was a piano upon which an artist was playing, but the audience could not hear it. A rod of deal, with its lower end resting upon the sounding board of the piano, extended upward through the two floors, it upper end being exposed before the lecture table. But still no sound was heard. A violin was then placed upon the end of the rod, which was thrown into resonance by the ascending thrills, and instantly the music of the piano was given out in the lecture room. A guitar and a harp were substituted for the violin, and with same result. The vibrations of the piano-strings were communicated to the sounding-board, they traversed the long rod, were reproduced by the resonant bodies above, the air was carved into waves, and the whole musical composition was delivered to the listening audience.

THE CAUCASUS.—What a sight the gardens of the colony are becoming—positive jungles of cherry trees loaded with fruit, apple, pear, and plum ditto, apricots, and mulberries strewing the ground, underwoods of vine trees covered with bunches, here and there trellised in arbours over the broad paths. The fertility is marvellous, yet not half as much trouble is taken as in Europe, the vines are carelessly trained (the Georgians let them run up a tree); apple, pear, and plum trees are totally unpruned. Except a vine-dresser here and there early in the morning, one scarcely sees a soul in these gardens, which are not separated from one another by fences (although they are well fenced in from the outside), so that you may wander nearly a mile over acres and acres of fruit trees. Domestic servants of all sorts are rare in Russia since the abolition of serfdom. It is astonishing, regard being had to the multitudes of idle men and boys one sees about the town, that servants should be scarce and dear, but such is the case. A good one will cost, keep and all, 18 or 20 roubles a month, which is twenty-five rupees or thereabouts. He will do, it is true, three or four men's work, (Indian,) sweep the house out, mind the children, black boots, go to market, run errands, cook dinner, boil water, &c.; in fact, aided by the mistress, will do all the work of the house. A couple of boys will wait in this way on several bachelors chumming together (how they do it Lord only knows); so that, after all, wages (servants") are cheaper than in India, but one *does* miss "khansamajee" consumedly at first, and Blacky in general always. Nobody brings lights, nobody brings cold water, nobody holds anybody's horse, nobody brings mussuks, except mussuks of wine; tubbing in lodgings, unless specifically bargained for, is difficult and dangerous—the good woman, Russ or German, having no notion of any created being requiring more than a quart or thereabouts of water per diem for ablution purposes, and no one, except the Tartars drinks any. The cream of luxury would be travelling in the Caucasus with Indian servants and camp apparatus as in the hills or Cashmere; the country being oriental enough to admit of it without its causing too much curiosity on the part of the natives, beside which a crowd in Russia is of a polite and reverential nature, looking on unaccustomed displays and appertaining to grand seigneurs and to be approached with respect,—the disposition common to Western Europe to scoff and make remarks being next to non-existent. On would require a couple of Cossacks as guides, but they are easily procurable. One might have some fine shooting, sketching and picnicing, rides through forests, and scrambles up snow-capped ranges in this manner, in perhaps the finest climate of the world.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE VILLE DU TEMPLE, 484 tons, Captain J. Plesson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (August 10th) with a cargo of 7,804 bags sugar and 185 packages cocoanuts. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

THE SHIP GLENROY, 1,138 tons, Captain John Bews, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Calcutta (June 28th) with a cargo of 12,181 bags rice, 4,378 bags sugar, 1,371 packages gunnies, 6 chairs, 2 cases wearing apparel, and 1 bundle bedding. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

THE P. AND CO.'S S. S. TANJORE, 1,384 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (August 12), with the China mail and the following cargo:—From Hongkong—26 cases merchandise, 1,008 packages silk, 35 packages silk piece-goods, 147 boxes glass bangles, 1 box cotton goods, 591 boxes fire-crackers, 10 boxes brass leaves, 1 box brass buttons, 180 bags copper cash, 50 bags galls, 20 boxes vermillion, 10 boxes Chinaware, 1 box rupees, 4 boxes white copper, 12 packages paper, 22 boxes glass beads, 1,767 bags sugar, and 959 packages tea. From Singapore—263 bags lac and 2 boxes specie. She will carry 2,067 packages in the same bottom for Suez. She brought Messrs Jffereys, Cooper and K. Hormusjee, as passengers.

THE S. S. FLORA, 893 tons, Captain G. Zurich, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with the falling cargo:—From Trisete—14 cases glassware, 7 cases colours, 90 cases glass-beads, 18 cases manufactured goods, 31 cases cotton goods, 4 cases oil and drugs, 60 cases wine, 1 case amber, 1 case drugs, 2 cases hardware, 2 cases wire, 1 case seals, 167 cases beer, 2 cases orsidue, 12 cases stone ware, 26 bales paper, 19 bales Turkey red twist, 5 cases wool-ware, 2 cases metal, 1 cases cologne, 1 case metal-ware, 12 casks flour, and 1 case merchandise. From Constantinople—2 cases Turkish caps. From Port Said—1 case tobacco. From Jeddah.—62 packages gold and silver coin. She brought some packages for transhipment for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. ARCOT, 1,131 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with eighteen deck passengers, and the following cargo:—From Calcutta—2,272 bags sugar, 183 bales gunnies, 40 bags rice, 2 bales twist, 51 cases ginger, 15 cases tobacco, 7 cases piece-goods, and 1 case oil. From Madras—3 cases furniture, 40 bundles sandalwood, 12 bales twist, 2 case piece-goods, and 10 bags rice. From Cochin—45 packages oil, 27 robbins cardamoms, 30 robbins pepper, and 894 coils coir rope. From Calicut—36 bundles mats, 64 robbins copprah, 75 robbins cocoanuts, 213 bundles ginger, 11 bundles horns, 4 bundles turmeric, 3 bundles coffee, 31 robbins pepper, 3 robbins betelnuts, 1 package honey, 1 package cardamoms, 30 casks oil, and 62 bundles sapanwood. From Mangalore—83 bags areca nuts, and 103 bags betel-nuts. From Carwar—13 bales cotton. From Vingorla—1 bags specie and 14 pieces sandalwood.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| HIGH WATER. Time. H. M. | HIGH WATER. Height. IN. FT. | August & Sept. | LOW WATER. Time. H. M. | LOW WATER. Height. IN. FT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 4 m | 4 3 | Thursday ...... 28 | 8 3 m | 3 10 |
| 2 6 a | 4 8 | | 8 26 a | 5 1 |
| 2 45 m | 3 9 | Friday ......... 29 | 8 39 m | 2 9 |
| 2 23 a | 3 10 | | 9 2 a | 4 9 |
| 3 31 m | 3 2 | Saturday ...... 30 | 9 19 m | 1 7 |
| 2 59 a | 2 11 | | 9 44 a | 4 6 |
| 4 39 m | 2 10 | Sunday ......... 31 | 10 11 m | 0 7 |
| 3 31 a | 2 0 | | 10 40 a | 4 4 |
| 5 58 m | 2 8 | Monday......... 1 | 11 25 m | 0 1 |
| 4 37 a | 1 6 | | 11 49 a | 4 4 |
| 7 23 m | 3 0 | Tuesday......... 2 | ...... | ..... |
| 6 18 a | 1 3 | | 1 2 a | 0 1 |
| 8 45 m | 4 1 | Wednesday ... 3 | 1 18 m | 4 11 |
| 8 8 a | 2 0 | | 2 43 a | 0 9 |

Moon—First Quarter, 31st, 8h. 38m. A.M.

## WEATHER REPORT OF RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.

THE following is the report for the week ending 11th August 1873:—

MALWAN—Owing to the absence of rain in the week under report the crops are drying up. The weeding operations are stopped. Dysentry still prevails and about twenty-five persons are reported to have died during the weak. Cattle disease is prevalent in some villages.

DEVGUD—Dysentry preva[illegible] to a slight extent: scarcity of rain.

RAJAPOOR—Absence of r[illegible]n during the week; and small-pox prevails in some v[illegible]ges.

RUTNAGHERRY—The rain [illegible] to a slight extent. Early crops are in ear but they will suffer from the absence of rain. Dysentry prevails to a slight extent in some villages.

SANGMESHWAR—The transplanting of waglee and the weeding of hareek is stopped, as rain fell very slightly. The district is healthy.

CHIPLOON—Slight fall of rain. Cattle disease prevails.

GOHAGUR—Rain fell to a slight extent. The transplanting and weeding are stopped. Fever prevails to some extent.

DAPOOLEE—Rain fell insufficiently, which caused some damage to crops. Dysentry prevails in Camp Dapoolee, but none is reported to have died during the week under report. Cattle disease prevails in some villages.

## POONA RIFLE CLUB MATCHES.

THIRD SERIES.

THE above matches were fired on Monday morning with the following result:—

700 YARDS.

| | | Marks. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | Lieut.-Colonel Laughton | 24 |
| 2nd | Mr. Adam Smith | 21 |
| 3rd | Captain Waring | 21 |

800 YARDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | Lieut.-Colonel Laughton | 22 |
| 2nd | Mr. Adam Smith | 21 |
| 3rd | Mr. Thomas Watson | 18 |

*Aggregate Scores.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | Prize, Lieut.-Colonel Laughton | 46 |
| 2nd | „ Mr. Adam Smith | 42 |
| 3rd | „ Mr. Thomas Watson | 36 |

*Highest Scores in the three Series.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | Lieut.-Colonel Laughton | 141 |
| 2nd | Mr. Adam Smith | 137 |
| 3rd | Captain Waring | 131 |
| 4th | Mr. Thomas Watson | 120 |

The morning was very dark and wet; and there was a very bad light for rifle shooting, the elevations being lower than ordinary. The 4th Series will be fired to-morrow at 6-30 A.M.

## ANNUAL RIFLE GATHERING AT POONA.

THE following details have been ordered to proceed to Poona to take part in the Annual Rifle Gathering which commences on the 8th September:—

3rd Hussars, Mhow, 1 officer 8 men.
3rd „ Nuggur, 2 men.
D-C., R. H. A., Nuggur 2 men.
E-C., R. H. A., Mhow, 2 men.
2-6, R. A., Mhow, 2 men.
3-6, R. A., Bombay, 2 men.
4-6, R. A., Bombay, 2 men.
5-6, R. A., Bombay, 2 men.
B-9, R. A., Kurrachee, 2 men.
B-18, R. A., Hyderabad, 2 men.
C-18, R. A., Ahmedabad, 2 men.
40th Foot, Mhow, 1 officer and 16 men.
66th „ Kurrachee, 1 officer and 16 men.
83rd „ Bombay, 6 men.
83rd „ Asseerghur, 2 men.
108th „ Deesa, 1 officer and 14 men.
108th „ Ahmedabad, 2 men.
3rd Regt. N. I., Ahmedabad, 1 officer and 16 men.
4th „ Baroda, 1 officer and 16 men.
9th „ Ahmedabad, 1 officer and 16 men.
10th „ Mhow, 1 officer and 16 men.
11th „ Asseerghur, 4 men.
11th „ Bombay, 4 men.
13th „ Ahmedabad, 1 officer and 16 men.
15th „ Malligaum, 1 officer and 16 men.
16th „ Mhow, 1 officer and 16 men.
21st „ Bombay, 1 officer and 16 men.
27th „ Kurrachee, 1 officer and 16 men.
29th „ Hyderabad, 1 officer and 16 men.

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HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

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## THE POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following is the correspondence which passed between JOHN D. BELL, Esq., Chairman of the Positive, and F. C. MOUAT, formerly Professor of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, Calcutta; late Inspector General of Prisons, Bengal; now Secretary Statistical Society, London, and Local Government Board Inspector; respecting the rates of premium charged by the Positive for assuring the lives of Europeans residing in India:—

To FREDERIC J. MOUAT, Esq., M.D., F.S.S., F.R.G.S., Athenæum Club, Pall Mall.

MY DEAR SIR,—Understanding from Mr. Nassau, Senior, a member of our London Board, that you have devoted attention to the question of rates payable in India for the assurance of European lives, and knowing the experience which you have had in many parts of India, not only as a Surgeon but as Superintendent of Gaols, I venture to write you this letter.

This company has, after most careful consideration, determined upon issuing to Europeans in India (exclusive of what I may call the common soldier class) Policies of Assurrance at the same rates as are charged by them for English risks.

This determination has led to comments being made by persons opposed to this office as to the impolicy and imprudence of such a step, but the comments have been of that nature that I am unable to lay my hand upon any fixed statement of objection with which I can grapple. I believe, however, that the objections are founded upon ideas derived from tables of mortality in the various services under the Indian Government, tables which would hardly appear to form reliable data with the extraordinary changes and improvements already effected, and which are daily increasing in India.

On behalf, therefore, of the company, I venture to ask you carefully to consider the whole of this question and to give us the benefit of your great experience; and in doing so I venture to hope that I am not trespassing too far in asking you to state the reasons for any opinion you may express.

Mr. Baylis will be glad to give you any further information as to the questions raised as to these rates which you may require. Believe me to be, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN D. BELL, Chairman.

To J. D. BELL, Esq., Chairman, Posit[illegible] [Go]vernment Security Life Assurance Company [illegible]d.

ATHENÆUM CLUB, LONDON, [illegible] July.

MY DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter dated 23rd inst., requesting me carefully to consider the question of the present value of European life in India, with special reference to the prudence and policy of insuring such lives at European rates, I have the honour to inform you that the question is by no means new to me.

2. Some years since, several gentlemen in Calcutta, myself among the number, considered that the risks to European life in India had been greatly over-estimated in the case of all in easy circumstances; and that the premiums charged for assuring such lives were unnecessarily and extravagantly high. We accordingly met together, discussed the question with great care and minuteness, collected a considerable amount of information on the subject, and constructed tables of rates greatly below those in current use at that time, with a view to the establishment of an insurance company on such reasonable terms as would enable persons of moderate means to insure their lives at more equitable and less oppressive rates than those then charged, with perfect safety to the concern as a commercial enterprise.

3. As most of those who contemplated the above scheme were in the service of the Government, and the law of limited liability had not then been enacted, difficulties arose in the formation of a company, which was consequently abandoned.

When your director, Mr. Nassau, Senior, spoke to me on the subject, I wrote to the gentleman who prepared the tables above referred to, but he unfortunately has not kept a copy of them, and I have not one by me, as they were not printed. The gentleman is now in England, and is well known to you as a learned man and an accomplished mathematician.

4. With this brief preamble I will proceed to answer your letter in the sense you require, stating, as I go on, the grounds of the opinions I have long entertained on this vital question as regards the comfort and happiness of thousands of my fellow-countrymen who select India as the field of their fortunes, and who wish to make suitable provision for their families in the event of their own deaths.

5. It strikes me that the most simple and concise plan of considering the important issues involved, without entering into technical details that would be unintelligible to the majority of those interested in the stability of your undertaking, whether as shareholders or clients, will be to consider the question categorically.

6. First, then—Are the tables of mortality in the various services of the Indian Government, to which you refer in your letter, correct estimates of the present value of European lives in India?

With the most important of these tables I am familiar. They bear internal evidence of having been constructed with extreme care, great ability, and minute scrutiny of all data available at the time of their preparation. For that time they were thoroughly reliable, and for the departments of the public service to which they relate, the subsequent working of the funds for which they were constructed has proved them to have been correct.

But, as you rightly surmise, the physical and moral conditions of life in India are now so greatly changed, that I do not consider them to be applicable to existing circumstances.

With respect to the chief exciting cause of sickness formerly, irrespective of climate, the habits of society in India have changed quite as much as have those of the corresponding classes at home. Sobriety and moderation are now the rule—excess the exception.

The diet and general mode of life of Europeans in India are far more sensible and wholesome now, than they were when I landed in Madras and Calcutta in 1840.

The great extension of steam communication and railways, with the use of the telegraph, have produced a greater revolution in Hindustan than they have in any part of Europe. Wholesome food and drink are now procurable at nearly every place in India in which Europeans dwell. Better means and appliances for dealing with sickness when it occurs, are now available; and the power of rapid removal from unhealthy to healthy places has increased so considerably, that, practically, no one need remain exposed to the influences of the former an hour longer than his medical adviser considers necessary for his removal with safety.

The influence for good in diminishing risks to life from all the causes above referred to, must be, and is, in fact, very great; so great, indeed, that if the data existed for the construction of corresponding tables now, they would, I am satisfied, show that the chances of survivorship to all other classes of Europeans have improved as much as the War Office returns show to be the case with the European soldier in India since the publication in 1863 of the Report of the Royal Commission, presided over by the present Lord Derby.

7. Many years ago I arrived at the conclusion, from facts which came under my personal observation, that much of the sickness and mortality among all classes of Europeans in India which was debited to climate, was in reality due to causes connected with the habits of the individuals, and strictly within their own control.

Strong confirmation of the correctness of this view was afforded by the Presidency Gaol of Calcutta and the European Penitentiary at Hazareebagh.

In both of those prisons, the majority of the Europeans confined were from the most reckless and dissipated classes of society; in truth, a drunken and depraved lot. A large number of them were in bad health on admission, and subsequent to imprisonment suffered from repeated attacks of sickness.

In the Calcutta Gaol, in the fourteen years from 1855 to 1868 inclusive, my published reports show that from an annual average of 115 prisoners, there were 5,363 admissions to hospital from all diseases, exclusive of cholera. Of the above 26 died, or in the proportion of 16 per 1,000 of the inmates.

The greater number of these prisoners improved in health when removed from the exposure and vicious habits of their lives without the prison, and most of them were discharged in good health.

In the European Penitentiary at Hazareebagh, where none but long-term prisoners were confined, from 1865 to 1868 inclusive, 118 persons were incarcerated. Of these one man died from organic disease, under which he laboured when he entered the prison.

This gives a death-rate of 8·5 per 1,000 in four years.

The prison was first occupied in 1865, and of the very small number of deaths which subsequently occurred, up to the date of my leaving India in December, 1870, not a single one could be fairly attributed to tropical diseases, with one doubtful exception.

If, in both the prisons above referred to, the death-rates are compared with those of soldiers in the Presidency divisions to which both places belong, the result shows conclusively that, with good hygienic conditions, the chances of survivorship of Europeans with insurable lives are nearly if not quite as good as they are in Great Britain.

In Calcutta the death-rate of European soldiers from 1865-1869 was 27·36 per 1,000 from all causes, and at Hazareebagh in the same period it was 18·69 per 1,000.

The above is inclusive of cholera, of which I have not the return by me.

8. Another reason for my strong conviction on the subject is, that during my thirty years' personal knowledge of Calcutta and Bengal, I could almost count on my fingers the number of persons in my large circle of acquaintance who had died from tropical diseases, or affections which could fairly be traced to purely climatic causes. A large proportion of those who died, and they were sufficiently numerous, were carried off by organic diseases or constitutional affections which would have proved as surely fatal in Europe, as they did in India.

9. The healthy and vigorous appearance of numbers of planters with whom I came in contact in various parts of Bengal pointed to the same conclusion, viz., that Europeans of healthy constitution, active habits, temperate lives, and who avoid needless exposure to certain causes of disease which are always more or less in active operation in all tropical countries, have as fair a chance of life as those who dwell in temperate climates.

There is a balance of proclivities to loss of health which redresses many irregularities in the apparent incidence of disease, to a greater extent than is generally supposed.

In India, as compared with Great Britain for example, the abdominal organs take the place of the contents of the chest in their importance as sources of disease and causes of death. I am not prepared to state statistically the exact relations which they bear to each other, for no special data, so far as I am aware, have been collected in this direction.

But the exciting causes of diseases of the chest are less under personal co[illegible] than are diseases of the digestive system; hence, [illegible] unfair inference that the former reckon their victims in at least as high a ratio as the latter.

10. My hospital experience, as Professor of Medicine in Calcutta, taught me that fevers of a severe type, as a rule, were more tractable and amenable to treatment among Europeans in India, than the same class and severity of disease in Europe; that acute inflammatory affections of all the great organs of the body, with the exception of the liver and alimentary canal, run a milder course, and less often end in irreparable organic changes than they do at home; and that in most of the constitut[illegible] hereditary, and similar affections of all the constituent parts of the human organism, there is little real difference in tropical and temperate climates. No such difference in fact, with moderate care and prudence of life, as to vitiate your tables or to demand exceptional rates for supposed Indian risks.

The ordinary endemic diseases of the country are certain classes of fevers, liver and spleen affections, dysentery, and some forms of diarrhœa. None of these are due to elevation of temperature alone, for in some parts of Africa, and even of India itself, the inhabitants are exposed to much greater heat than is ever experienced on the alluvial plains of Hindustan, are healthy and vigorous, and the majority of the above diseases are little known among them.

The exciting causes of nearly all tropical diseases are tolerably well ascertained, and to the majority of them, Europeans of the classes who effect insurances on their lives need never be exposed, and, as a matter of fact, are seldom or never exposed.

11. There are two other circumstances necessary to notice in order to cover the whole ground of the questions raised in your letter.

The one is, Are the risks to life in India increased by length of residence in that country? the other is, Do persons who go out late in life run greater risk than those who leave England at an earlier age?

12. The recent military returns seem to show that young soldiers are healthier than old ones; that more men are invalided and die in each succeeding year of age and service, than in that preceding it; and that short terms of service and frequent removal of regiments are in consequence necessary to diminish sickness and mortality, and the consequent drain upon the population of Great Britain to supply the needs of Indian service.

The conditions of military employment as regards the private soldier class are so different from those of civil life, that even were the above inferences to be accepted, they would not be applicable to the circumstances of your institution.

But I doubt strongly the correctness of the statement itself, as I have a very limited reliance on any deduction from the figures collected, in the absence of explanation of the many collateral circumstances that make up the sum of the causes of sickness and mortality among the soldiery.

Were the necessary data collected with the minute care, scientific accuracy, and patient detail essential in all such inquiries, I have little doubt it would be found that the age of greatest viability is the same in India as in Europe, and that the risks to life of progressive increments of age, obey the same law as in temperate climates.

Among the selected men of the old East India Company's European forces, who were placed upon what was known as the Town Major's list, the contrary results were certainly seen. Nowhere have I met, in India or elsewhere, with a fine and healthier set of men than the warrant officers of the Ordnance, Commissariat, and Public Works Departments. These men seldom or never left the plains, and among them were some of the oldest Europeans in India. They were the sober, steady, well-conducted, temperate soldiers of the Artillery and Infantry. Their continuance on the Town Major's lists depended upon their continuous exhibition of the qualities which placed them there, and they probably afforded a fairer sample of the value of European life in India than even the officers of the Civil and Military Services, from whose lives all calculations and estimates of Indian risks have heretofore been taken.

14. As regards the greater risk of persons proceeding to India tolerably late in life, I am afraid that it is so after forty years of age, but to a more moderate extent, if at all, prior to that period.

The number of persons who go to India in advanced life is, however, so limited, that I doubt if the data exist to form the basis of any reliable statistical calculation. In any event, the number of such persons who would effect assurances in your company is not likely at any time to be so great as to affect your calculations in the direction of disturbance.

15. I have thus endeavoured to answer your letter as briefly as so large a subject would admit of, and in as untechnical language as I could employ.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction that, to the best of my professional judgment, based upon a considerable knowledge and careful study of the question from a purely professional point of view, the basis of action of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company in extending its business to European lives in India at English rates, is sound and secure.

16. You will perceive that I have not referred to the epidemic diseases of India in my remarks. I have omitted them advisedly, because the incidence of the most formidable of them is no longer confined to India, and because in truth they exercise very little appreciable influence upon the risks to life of the classes who are likely to become your clients.

They may therefore, I think, be safely disregarded in the discussion of the question.—I have the honour, dear Sir, your most obedient Servant,

FREDERIC J. MOUAT, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Formerly Professor of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, Calcutta; late Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal; now Secretary Statistical Society, London, and Local Government Board Inspector.

THE Royal Family having now come to the front for a time, we are not surprised at the re-appearance of some common fallacies about it. Thus one paper says that the heir-apparent's title as Prince of Wales is hereditary, which is not the case. He is born Duke of Cornwall but usually made Prince of Wales by letters patent under the great seal of England. Thus Henry VIII created both his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, Princesses of Wales. It would doubtless 'surprise' many good people to be told that, with the exception of the eldest son who is born a peer, the children of the Sovereign are all commoners in the eye of the law, until they are regularly raised to the peerage like the Duke of Edinburgh, but such is the fact. The vulgarism which speaks of the birth of a Prince or Princess is of comparatively modern date, and as Mr. Freeman somewhere says, "as late as the days of George II. uncourtly Englishmen might be found who eschewed foreign innovation and who spoke of the Lady Caroline and the Lady Emily as their fathers had done before them."—*Indian Observer.*

CONGELATION OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.—M. Melsens has addressed quite a novel communication to the French Academy of Sciences—the effect of cold on the taste of wines and spirits. Cognac, for instance, cooled down to 20, 30, or 35 deg. cent. below freezing point, has, he says, been found exquisite by tasters, and all the mellower the colder it was. Wooden goblets should be used in that case, to prevent the iciness of the glass from interfering with the taste. At 30 deg. below zero, liquids containing about half their volume of absolute alcohol, become viscous, syrupy, and sometimes opaline. M. Melsens has reduced both cognac and rum to a solid state at 40 and 50 deg. below 0; they may be taken by teaspoonfulls like sorbet, and the very slight sensation of cold they impart is astonishing. The "paste" melting on the tongue is not half so cold as usual ices; and many tasters to whom it was given refused to believe that they were taking frozen liquids which might have been presented to them in a vessel of congealed mercury (that metal, it is known, freezes at 40 deg. C.) and that they were bearing without the slightest inconvenience the contact of a substance cooled by the "evaporation" of solid carbonic acid, capable of producing on the skin the same effect as a red-hot iron. M. Donny, of Gand, has written to M. Melsens, that upwards of 100 persons have tasted on this new kind of ices, and found them "agreeable" at a temperature varying between 40 deg and 50 deg. below zero. One must go down to 60 deg. to hear any one say "it is cold;" the exclamation "it is very cold" is very rarely heard. The lowest temperature attained is 71 deg. C. below, at which point a spoonful of congealed liquid produces the sensation of soup that is a little too hot! A "bit" of such brandy laid on the skin will slightly cauterise it, but without absolutely burning it like frozen ether or solid carbonic acid. When equal quantities of sparkling and still wines are cooled down, the apparent increase of volume is much greater in the former than in the latter, in the proportion of four to one.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

CONFIRMATION AT AGRA.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will hold a confirmation in St. George's Church, Agra, on the 16th of October. Candidates should send in their names to the chaplain, the Rev. A Ramsey, not later than Thursday next, the 28th instant (this day).

COLLISION AT THE JETTIES.—The s. s. Viceroy, which arrived on Saturday from London, whilst waiting to get into No 4 Jetty, came into collision with the steamer Queen Elizabeth, which was lying at No. 5 Jetty. Fortunately there was but trifling damage done, though the vessels were in contact for some time.—*Englishman.*

AN order was issued at Simla on the 22nd of July, that from the 1st of August the exchange for overland money-orders would be 1s. 10d. per rupee instead of 1s. 10½d. On Saturday it was kindly forwarded to us by the postal authorities "for information and not as an advertisement." We beg to return our sincere thanks to the department for its early information.—*Englishman.*

AN ARTILLERYMAN'S FREAK.—On the afternoon of Friday last, no little commotion was caused in the Fort by the report of a musket being heard in the barracks of the men of the Royal Artillery. On an enquiry being made it was ascertained that a corporal named Leak had indulged in the freak of firing off his carbine. He was for this act placed under arrest and will be brought before a court martial.—*Madras Times.*

THE FIRE IN THE RANEEGUNJ COALFIELDS.—In order to certain, as far as possible from personal observation, the actual state of affairs on the Raneegunj coal-fields, we visited the scene of the fire on Saturday, and went over the greater part of the country covering the mines of the Equitable Coal Company. The fire is still burning, but appears to be at present entirely confined to a single mine belonging to Babu Piyari Lal, and adjoining the mines of the Equitable and Raneegunj Coal Companies. It originated in a mine belonging to the Equitable Company, which had been worked out and in disuse for years, and no one knows what caused it.—*Englishman.*

STATISTICS OF TEMPERATURE IN THE PUNJAB.—The highest temperature yet recorded in the Punjab is, we see, 175°, which was registered at Mooltan on the 22nd May 1867, the 23rd May 1871, and the 26th July 1871; but readings of 170° and 171° are numerous. The highest temperature recorded during the past year was 168° 2 and was attained at Lahore; but then there were no observations at Mooltan, owing to the breaking of the instrument. The temperature of the sun's rays at Dhurmsala in the hills is found to be nearly as high as in the plains. The lowest reading in the shade were 25° at Murree, on January 4th; 26° at Dalhousie, on the same date; and 25° at Debra Ismail Khan, on December 10. The temperature on the grass at Lahore was 15° and 26° on several days in January.—*Englishman.*

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.—A correspondent writes to a Calcutta paper from Vienna:—"It is quite impossible for me to attempt anything like a general description of the Exhibition; at the same time its great size and diversity of character preclude the possibility of its being described in detail. I am, from day to day, hearing of whole courts as well as detached buildings outside the main structure which I have not come across in my peregrinations. As regards the topography, the London Exhibitions of 1862 and 1871 were perfectly simple when compared with this one. A lady, whom I met at the *table d'hôte* to-day told me that she and her husband had walked through nine miles of galleries yesterday and eight to-day (measured by pedometer). But as they had heard that the estimated amount to be done is about 60 miles, they have determined on starting for Switzerland to-morrow where they will be able to take walks without suffering from 'Exhibition headache.'"

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY—A very daring attempt to commit a robbery was made on Tuesday night in the premises occupied by Mr. Yoder. An entrance was effected at the back of the premises, the entrance of the tailoring deparment, and a lock of the door broken, and the door forced evidently with a lever. The burglars then proceeded to an inner room, when they forced another door. This fortunately awoke Mr. Yoder, and the burglars hearing him immediately decamped. Fortunately nothing was lost. We learn that at about the same hour during the same night, an attempt to effect an entrance in the premises of the Pharmaceutical Company was made and a pane of glass was removed, which fortunately falling the noise awoke the watchman in charge, and the would, be intruders were disturbed in their little game. One can understand an attempt to rob from a house known to contain valuable articles, but we confess attempting to rob a chemist and druggist's shop is a most unreasonable proceeding!—*South of India Observer.*

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

YESTERDAY forenoon the China Mail arrived. We take the following heads of intelligence from the *Overland China Mail*:—

JAPAN.

Promotion in the Japanese army is in future to be by merit.—Silk traders must henceforth undergo an examination in their knowledge of silk.—The Government has authorized the examination of culprits by torture.—Great dulness prevails in trade.—Some sad tragedies have occurred in consequence of the rabbit mania, which has not yet quite died out.—Chinese are importing cotton largely to Japan.—Very heavy weather prevailed on the S. W. coast on the 11th and 12th ult.; no lives lost.—A Japanese doctor has opened a leper hospital, in which it is asserted he effects perfect cures in a few months.—A fresh complication with Corea is announced.—Local uprisings have been plentiful but have for the most part been suppressed.

CHINA.

A typhoon, in which several vessels were lost or injured, passed over Amoy on the 21st and 22nd ult. —Li-Hung-chang has accorded to a Chinese contractor the exclusive right of working coal and iron mines in the northern provinces, provided no Europeans are employed.—An expedition is to be sent to Formosa to coerce the aborigines into treating shipwrecked mariners with hospitality.—It is rumoured in diplomatic circles that the result of the audience will be of considerable advantage to foreign interests.—The P. & O. and S. S. N. Companies have entered into an agreement for through traffic between the Riverine and Northern ports and London.—The preliminary investigation into the charges made against Mr. G. W. Caine, late H. M. Consul at Hankow, took place on the [illegible] ult.—The Shanghai silk guild still declare that "[illegible]h down" must be the rule of future transactions unless the Banks are compelled to forego holding the funds of buyers should they receive telegraphic intimation of failures.—A good deal of damage has been done to vessels at Shanghai by recent gales.

HONGKONG.

The local Insurance Companies have memorialized Lloyds on the subject of ocean racing.—The break in the Amoy cable was found on the 19th, and the repairing steamer is at work making good the defects.—Some fears have been entertained lest cholera should be brought to the Colony by vessels leaving infected ports, but they have happily as yet proved groundless. The recent wet weather has been against its introduction.—A steam ferry service to Chinese Kowloong has been discontinued on account of the mandarins prohibiting the influx of the gamblers, who formed the bulk of the passengers.—Mr. J. M. Price has assumed the duties of Surveyor General.—A telegram has been received by the French Consul stating that no cholera had appeared at Saigon up to the 27th ult.—The alleged cruelties committed in Asab Bay by boats from H. M. S. Thetis have been authoritatively denied.—Another unknown rock has been discovered by the s. s. Luzon near Swatow, as also one in the Cap-sing-moon pass by a Chinese Imperial gunboat.

VERY melancholy intelligence comes from Salt Lake City. It seems that Mrs. Brigham Young No. 17, known as Ann Eliza Webb Young, has not only run away from the Prophet, but has carried off all her furniture and personal effects. This incident has created quite a sensation not only in the Prophet's household, but in the city generally. Brigham Young, it is stated, will endeavour to replevy the goods, while Mrs. Young No. 17 has engaged three leading lawyers, who are about to institute a suit for divorce and alimony in a large sum. It is, however, supposed that if the case is brought before a territorial Mormon Court it will be dismissed on the ground of no juri-diction, and if brought before a United States Court it must be dismissed, as only Mrs. Brigham Young No. 1 can be recognized as the legitimate wife of the Prophet. In the meantime, it is impossible not to feel the deepest sympathy with the Prophet under these untoward circumstances. The loss of one wife out of so many cannot, it may be urged, be a serious affair, but those who talk in this fashion probably know but little of the immense capacity of a Mormon's heart, which offers a larger surface for wounds than the more compressed organ of an ordinary person; and, moreover, it must be remembered that the loosening of one brick in an edifice will frequently bring the whole structure to the ground. Who can tell that there may not be a regular stampede of the Prophet's wives?—that large furniture vans may not be employed to carry off all the goods and chattles of these fickle ladies, and that the unfortunate husband may not be left to end his days without a chair to sit down upon or even one wife to console him?—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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## THE SUEZ CANAL.

(" *Times'* " *Correspondent*.)

Constantinople, July 17.

The Porte has at last given its decision in the matter of the Suez Canal dues. Those who are not familiar with the question at issue will not, I apprehend, make much out of it; but the following short statement of the case may enable them to undertand the effect of that decision.

By Article 17 of the Act of Concession granted by the Egyptian Government on the 5th of January, 1856,—which, owing to powerful opposition, was only ratified by the Sultan ten years later—the Company is authorized to levy a toll on vessels of all flags passing through the Canal not exceeding ten francs per *ton of capacity*. In pursuance of that clause the Company, from the very opening of the Canal in November, 1869, applied at once the *maximum* of the toll it was entitled to levy, and began charging every vessel which passed through at the rate of ten francs per ton on her official tonnage, as shown by her register. This charge was not, it is true, strictly in conformity with the Act of Concession, for, as the tonnage of a vessel varies according to her nationality, the toll was not equally levied on all ships, as required by the Act of Concession; but still, neither did any one complain, nor did the Imperial Government make any objection. In March, 1872, the Company decided that the toll should no longer be levied upon the registered tonnage, but that sailing vessels should pay ten francs per ton on their gross tonnage, calculated according to the English system of measurement, plus 30 per cent., and that steamers should pay on their gross tonnage calculated by the same system—the addition made to the gross tonnage of sailing vessels representing the corresponding deduction made from steamers for their engine-room, coal-bunkers, &c. The reasons assigned for the change were that the toll could not be levied upon all vessels alike unless an identical system of measuring them was adopted, and that, as the Company is by its Charter entitled to charge the true capacity of vessels available for cargo, it could not, without sustaining a loss, levy the dues on the official tonnage, which was notoriously below that capacity. Hence the adoption of the English gross tonnage as the basis of the toll, with an increase of 30 per cent. for sailing vessels. The decision of the Company—carried out in July, 1872, in spite of an intimation against it from the Porte, and continued to be applied up to this day—provoked, and still provokes, a general opposition. Shipmasters have paid the toll only under protest, and several Powers, principally England, Austria, and Italy, appealed to the Porte. Several communications also passed between the Turkish Government and the Company, and the latter while upholding its pretensions, ultimately, acknowledged the right of the Porte to interpret the Act of Concession on the point at issue, and gave a written undertaking that it would abide by that interpretation.

Although there has been evidence enough to show that the words " ton of capacity" employed in the Act of Concession were understood by the Company at the time and for many years subsequently to mean the registered tonnage of vessels, yet the Porte has thought fit to support on this point the present views of the Company. The Porte indeed considers that the toll is leviable on the true capacity of a vessel available for cargo, and that for the purposes of the toll the Company is not bound to rely on the official tonnage of any particular nation. But of course the Porte could not admit that the Company should itself fix the available capacity of the vessels passing through the Canal by a method of measurement of its own. Such an admission would amount to saying that the Act of Concession puts shipping at the mercy of the Company, and that the latter is free to shut up the Canal if it chooses, having only to exaggerate the tonnage of vessels to attain that end. The available capacity, says the Porte, must be determined by the most accurate official system of measurement now in use; and as the British system (Moorsom's) is acknowledged as that most nearly approaching the true standard of capacity, the toll should be levied on the net tonnage as determined by that system. But, at the same time, the Turkish Government feel disposed to admit that the British net tonnage may not fairly represent the true capacity available for cargo. They therefore express their readiness to convene, if so desired by the foreign Powers or by M. de Lesseps, an International Commission, for the purpose of examining how far that capacity could be better defined and expressed.

Such is the interpretation given by the Ottoman Porte on the joint request of several maritime Powers and the Company. Its obvious effect is to make the change introduced by the Company since July last legal only in so far as it is corresponds to English net registered tonnage. It now remains to be seen whether the Company will alter its charges accordingly for the future. It is not improbable that M. de Lesseps may respectfully decline to follow the opinion of the Porte, and in all probability, the latter will not, of its own direct action, force him to abide by its decision; but as the Company has beforehand declared that it will consider itself bound by the Porte's interpretation of the clause of the Act of Concession relating to the point at issue, now that the interpretation has been given, shipmasters and owners will easily get redress at law for the overcharge which has hitherto been or may hereafter be imposed upon them.

Nor is it, obviously, in the interest of the Company to persevere in the line of conduct it has followed since July last. A reference to its own statistics will show that the rapid increase in the number of vessels passing through the Canal has been materially checked by the new surtax on the tonnage; and if the Company has had larger receipts this year, this is only owing to the overcharge. The Company deserves, no doubt, great sympathy, the services it has rendered to navigation are certainly invaluable; but it is not offensive to it to say that it is not reasonable on its part to expect that its grand enterprise should be renumerative from the very first years. The Company, moreover, would do well to consider that by overburdening shipping it affords an inducement to England to assist Turkey in the construction of railways which may serve as a rival route to India.

The following is a translation of the Vizierial letter addressed to His Highness the Khedive, the 17th *Djema-zi-ul-Evvel* 1290 (July 12, 1873):—

"Highness,—As your Highness is aware, from the opening of the Suez Canal up to the 1st of July, 1872, the Company had levied on all ships passing through the Canal a toll of 10f. per ton on their registered tonnage, without the Imperial Government having sanctioned that mode of levying it. But since the 1st of July the Company—still without previous authority from the Imperial Government—proceeded to levy the same dues according to a new method, which is adopted for measuring the tonnage of ships. This course has not failed to provoke complaints from the Powers. The latter and the Company have asked the Imperial Government to interpret that clause of the Act of Concession granted by the Egyptian Administration the 2nd Rebi-ul Evvel, 1272, and ratified by Imperial Firman the 2nd Zilkade, 1282, which states that the navigation dues shall not exceed 10f. per ton of capacity.

"It being, therefore, necessary to remove the present complaints by fixing the interpretation of that clause, the Ministers in Council have attentively examined and carefully discussed the question.

"In ratifying, as stated before, the Act of Concession the Imperial Government understood the words 'ton of capacity' in an absolute sense, and not as pointing to the register tonnage of any particular nation. Indeed, as ships of all flags passing through the Canal are subjected to the same dues, and as the different Governments have not as yet adopted an identical system of tonnage, it was necesary to make use of the general term 'ton of capacity,' in order that that expression might apply to the tonnage which might subsequently be adopted by all the Governments, as well as by the Imperial Government for its own shipping.

"From this point of view it would seem natural to adopt the tonnage which most approximately represents the available capacity of a ship. As, then, among the various official systems of measurement at present in use, Moorsom's is evidently that which expresses such a capacity, the Sublime Porte is of opinion that the net tonnage of a ship, as determined by that system, should be adopted. Should, however, the Powers and M. de Lesseps not wish to continue the maintenance of that system, it would then become necessary to convene an International Commission, with a view of determining the available capacity of a vessel. The Imperial Government cannot, obviously, fix upon a definite method of measurement which has not as yet been agreed to and adopted by the other Governments.

"Such being the result of the discussion by the Ministers in Council, and His Imperial Majesty, before whom the question has been laid, having ordered that it be acted upon accordingly, I now bring the aforesaid decision to the knowledge of your Highness, in order that you may take such steps as may be thereby rendered necessary."

Women Doctors.—The honorary medical and surgical staff of the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children and the Out-door Treatment of Women have as a body resigned their appointments as physicians and surgeons in consequence of the recent election of a lady to the office of house surgeon.

## SOLDIERS' FAMILIES AND FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

"A late Regimental Surgeon" writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"There is a very important subject deep down in the routine of regimental life which can never reach the unattracted attention of the statesman, and which natural delicacy screens from the ordinary observer, but which forces itself daily upon the notice of the military medical officer—viz., the state of comparative destitution into which soldiers' families are thrown by the illness of either parent. The knowledge that a comfortable hospital, provided with every medical and dietetic requirement, awaits the sick soldier, and that his family are entitled to medical attendance and certain medical comforts, has led to the belief that they cannot consequently be overtaken by want. There cannot, doubtless, be two laws, one for the married and the other for the unmarried; and it has accordingly been ruled that every soldier shall, on admission into hospital, be subjected to a deduction of 10d. a-day from his total pay of 15d.; this, supposing the man to be in receipt of 2d. a-day extra for his good conduct badges, and that his company stoppages would not exceed 1d. a-day, would leave to the wife and children of a well-conducted soldier but 6d. a-day for all food and necessaries during the father's illness; and even this, in consequence of the recent regulations, whereby the original deduction, instead of being 10d. from 15d. becomes 8d. from 1s., will, after October 1 next, be re[illegible] to 5d., or less than 3s. a-week. It is thus plai[illegible]monstrable that a soldier's family may be brought [illegible] the verge of poverty by the man's illness; and when it is taken into account that on each move of the regiment the soldier is run deeply into debt for advances made by his captain to defray the travelling expenses of his family, the only wonder is how these heavy periods of misfortune are ever surmounted by them. But, discussing for the time the philanthropic aspect of the matter, it has a special interest for the State, inasmuch as under existing circumstances, the married soldier invariably struggles to do his duty until what was at first a trifling ailment often becomes a serious malady, and when, unable any longer to avoid medical treatment, he protests at the earliest moment that he has quite recovered, though in reality but half cured. Thus many a good soldier is lost to the country by his own efforts to escape hospital stoppages. It is, of course, obvious that frequent cases of extreme destitution must have commanded attention before this, were there not some way of supplementing the small balance, and this in most instances is done by the few shillings a month which the soldier's wife can earn by washing. Yet, even at best, when the soldier's pay is uncurtailed, and his wife's earnings good, it is a difficult matter for them to find food and clothes for themselves and their children; but when sickness of any kind comes upon the wife the receipts are at once lessened and the expenses increased, since, although the issue of wine, arrowroot and beef-extract is allowed by Government, still the last, however excellent as a digestive, cannot be relied on as a nutriment, and, consequently, an outlay for beef-tea meat is unavoidable. Undeniably, then, there are within the precincts of every barracks legitimate objects of charity who, silently and unobserved, fight a hard fight against sickness and privation. But there is also within each barracks a fund quickly growing to enormous dimensions which might, in all fairness, be devoted to their relief; and by this means the fines for drunknesses, would be reinvested amongst those from whom they have been drawn. According to the present system of dispensing this fund in gratuities to those who possess a certain number of good conduct badges when discharged, the disposal of the money is regarded with suspicion and dislike, and is only too often but a transfer of these sums from the pocket of the occasional and detected drunkard to the keeping of the confirmed, but undetected, tippler. Were a part of these fines redistributed under the supervision of the commanding officer and surgeon-major, for the benefit of those families upon whom sickness had laid its costly hold, then the industrious wife would receive back in time of need the hard-earned money which her improvident husband had forfeited by dissipation: the young soldier would know that the amounts taken from him in his careless youth were being stored up by a provident hand for the time when, in maturer years, he might sorely need them for those whom he ought to love better than himself; and all would be persuaded that the system of pecuniary punishments was not dictated by official greed."

## THE MINOR VIRTUES.

(*Saturday Review*.)

In the whole string of the virtues, major or minor, cardinal or otherwise, there is not one about which the possessors are so abominably conceited as this—early rising. People endowed with so uncomfortable a gift are, no doubt, entitled to some little indemnification; but no degree of self-mortification could justify the preposterous airs of superior virtue which people who turn out of bed earlier than their neighbours always give themselves. Nobody was ever ten minutes in the society of a confirmed early riser without being made aware of the fact, and, directly or indirectly, snubbed for not being one himself. Now, is early rising such a virtue, and are these early birds so very virtuous, that we are bound tamely to submit to this? Of course we know all the stock arguments; they impress them upon us often enough. It is they who get the worm Well, for our part, they are welcome to it, we don't want worms. Then they gain so many hours over us who lie abed, in proof of which they point out that the "Waverley Novels" were all written before breakfast. Very good; let them produce their Waverley Novels; meanwhile we thall take leave to remain sceptical as to the reality of this gain of time. The practice is a healthy one, they say, and they always brag of their superior appetites at breakfast, as if there was something meritorious in an extra consumption of ham and eggs. Now the simple fact of the matter is, that in at least nine cases out of ten, your early riser is merely a fidgety, restless animal, who is incapable of reposing after the fashion or at the season ordained by civilized mankind; and to his inhaling the pure morning air, that is all moonshine; it is pure self-conceit that he inflates himself with. In fine weather he struts abroad crowing over a slumbering world; in wet he moons about the house a reproach and hindrance to the servants setting about their morning ministrations, and all though the period of family prayers he is filled with pharisaical pride that he is not as other men whom the prayer bell sometime catcheth at their toilet. That he makes any use of the hours so gained is in general pure fiction. But even if he does, what then? He adds to his day very much after the fashion of the man who tried to lengthen his blanket by sewing on the top what he cut off from the bottom. He is very brisk, not to say arrogant, in the morning; but he is useless for all social purposes in the evening. Drowsy after dinner, torpid after tea, he hybernates like a bear during the sociable season ushered in by the candles, and is most lifeless when civilized man enjoys life most. But even in that abject condition he finds something to brag of; for with an insolent yawn, as he takes his bedroom candle, he reminds us that he was up four hours before any of us were stirring.

The cardinal virtues, it may be observed, very often have minor virtues attached to them which play a part something like that of the tender to a man-of-war. The cardinal virtue is too mighty, stately, and imposing an affair to be put in motion on every trifling occasion. It lies at anchor for the most part, reserved for great emergencies, while certain little minor virtues attendance on it are constantly on the move, keeping up its connection with humanity. Benevolence, for example, cannot be always brought into action in the intercourse of every day life. You are bound to have benevolence ready at the service of your fellow-creatures but you cannot be benevolent to your neighbour at dinner or to the man next you in a railway carriage. Under such circumstances you must be content to allow the work of benevolence to be done by some such little virtue as sociability. Unfortunately, however, the tender in this case is very apt to forget its subordinate position, and give itself all the airs of a first-rate, and then the minor virtue becomes distinctly objectionable. There are few greater social nuisances than the man who plumes himself upon his sociability, and makes a sacred duty of talk. He is a sort of human sparrow, a bird from whom you get neither song nor silence. To keep up a perpetual game of verbal shuttlecock (which he calls conversation) is with him a condition of existence. His aphorism is not *cogito ergo sum*, but *loquitor ergo sum*; and so, lest he should cease to be, he will be talking. Nor is he entirely selfish in this. What is necessary for himself he holds to be equally necessary for you, and consequently his apparently uncalled-for assertion of the fineness of the day, forcing you to respond with some similar meteorological imbecility, is in part dictated by benevolent impulses. This, however, of course rather aggravates the infliction, for boredom is doubly bitter when you are expected to be thankful for it. Akin to the sociable talker is the "good correspondent," as he calls himself. As he former piques himself upon his readiness to chatter with any one he comes across, and his ability to keep up chatter for any length of time, so the latter prides himself upon a faculty for spinning letters out of nothing for the purpose of laying distant friends under an obligation. Both are firmly convinced that they are most meriterous persons, and undeniable benefactors to their species, and both consider you a very defective character if you do not fully reciprocate their attentions. We may be excused, however, if we doubt the validity of their claims. If the chatterer is a sociable being, it is simply because he is afflicted with an incontinence of words and a penury of ideas; and as for the good correspondent, his goodness is chiefly due to the fact that time hangs heavy on his hands, and that he is sorely put to it to find something to do.

This is what makes the minor virtues so aggravating. It is bad enough to be crowed over by any one; but to be crowed over by people whose coign of vantage is the possession of an entirely negative character is what flesh and blood cannot help resenting; and it is on these grounds that we hold that society has a right to resist their pretentions. We do not question the virtue itself. We say to them:—Sociability is very desirable; punctuality, orderly habits, love of cleanliness, all these are excellent things; and there is even a good deal to be said for early rising in moderation. But what we do not admit is your right to give yourselves those airs of superiority which you are so fond of assuming. Be as punctual as you like, get up at any hour you choose, cultivate the art of writing long letters about nothing as you please, but don't call upon us to admire your model characters on the score of these virtues, for we don't.

## A MINERS' FETE.

Leamington, Tuesday.

Three years since, happening to be in the neighbourhood of Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, about this season, I was an invited guest at an annual outing and rural fête of pit lads and their female friends. The proceedings were, however, not dignified by the title of fête. "Blinks" was the modest term applied to the entertainment, and I feel bound to say that it comprehended so many features of a highly objectionable nature as set one thinking that if this was the inevitable result of asking a body of men to delve for their daily bread in the bowels of the dark earth, the sooner we return to the primitive practice of roasting, and boiling and warming our abode by means of simple wood, the better. Women as well as "lads" attended, and although on a moderate estimate, each one of them must have consumed at least four shillings' worth of intoxicating liquor, the value of the gowns that each wore was not half the money. Among the amusements was a dog-fight in a distant corner of the field, where the women were as free as their husbands to back a favourite pup for a shilling; a man-fight; and—a sight, thank Heaven, I never witnessed before or since—a woman-fight: a regular strip-to-the-waist, stand-up set-to, the backer on the one side being the husband, and on the other a noble-minded swain, the accepted suitor of the pugilistic maid who was the married woman's antagonist. If I remember rightly at the eleventh round the maiden Amazon by a shoulder hit full at the others breast, caused such sudden and prolonged fainting-fit that she was unable to come up to the scratch when time was called, and, despite her husband's strenuous endeavours to "bring to" the wife of his bosom by bending her thumbs and applying a pinch of strong snuff to her inanimate nostrils, the sponge was thrown up. To be sure, the stakes were only a quart of rum, and it was some consolation to observe that a quarter of an hour afterwards the parties concerned were all partaking of it as amicably as possible, but it was an ugly sight, and one to be remembered. On Monday, when I saw a placard posted against the wall of the railway arch at Leamington announcing in bold type that next day the Amalgamated Society of Miners of the Bilston District would this year hold their annual fête at a well-known pleasure-ground situate within two minutes' walk of the most fashionable parade, it flashed to my mind that the miners were now a reformed race, who were reputed to have grown as familiar with the flavour of champagne as they previously were with common fourpenny; and the placard ceased to be startling. The remainder of the announcement set forth that "wines and spirits of the best quality, and cigars of the finest brands," would be provided on the spot by a competent and trustworthy judge of such goods; and, furthermore, that a celebrated military band would be in attendance, and perform "a selection of operatic and dance music." "Why not? why should not coal-miners drink champagne if they have a mind to?" inquired the gentleman who was recently examined as a witness on the Parliamentary commission; and if, finding themselves slightly disordered after the luxurious libation, they have a mind to try Leamington waters to set them right, what, pray, is to hinder them? Not the present price of coal, certainly.

The Brierly Blinks, however, recurred so freshly to my memory, that I felt an inclination to go and see how an amalgamated brotherhood of modern miners, accompanied by their wives and sweethearts, disported themselves. It is thirty miles from Bilston to Leamington, and a special train brought the sturdy excursionists. They came with a band, and they came with a banner, and if the Bilston fêtes of old were anything like that already alluded to, the change was nothing short of marvellous. To be sure, of the hundreds who in decorous procession marched, headed by the band, there were a few rough pit lads, but they served to set off the respectability of the great majority. Discredit has been thrown, and perhaps, deservedly, on the champagne story, but there can be no mistake as to the coal-miners' improved worldly position. It is recorded of the now miserably hard-up Spitalfields weaver, that thirty years ago, when his trade was at the height of prosperity, it was that proud artisan's ambition to wear silver crown-pieces instead of buttons on his coat. A flush of money has not drowned the pitman's common sense to this extent at present, but it cannot be denied that it has betrayed him into inconsistencies. He dresses his wife in expensive stuffs, and not unfrequently in blue silks of the fashionable tint and with white lace ruffles at her wrist. The profits off our house coal at two guineas a ton enable him to place in the hands of his wife and daughters costly parasols and to adorn their heads with hats and bonnets so decorated with seeming fruits and flowers that it is a wonder the birds and bees do not assail them. If they felt half as happy as they looked in their finery one might be tempted almost to excuse the worthy pitman though he works only four days a week in place of six. The improved pitman has donned a tall hat, wears "collars," and somehow he contrives to torture his honest, coal-winning hands into kid gloves. He is addicted to trousers cut to the latest style, and has cast aside the neat and easy wooden-sole clogs in favour of fashionable boots not unfrequently of patent leather; though strangely enough in his hurry to become genteel—and as was in more than one instance evidenced in his dancing on the green at Leamington—he does not yet thoroughly comprehend that modern society cannot dispense with socks and stockings. It looks odd to see an inch or so of naked limb between a gentleman's boot-top and trousers-bottom when he is waltzing, and for that matter, to see him put two of his begloved fingers into his mouth that he may emit a shrill whistle to attract the attention of his wife in light blue silk at the farther end of the field. But these are trifles that experience will doubtless set right. It is not in a spirit of the least unkindness that I make these revelations. If the coal-miner earns at the present time twice as much as he used to do—say fifty shillings instead of five-and-twenty—no one who has any acquaintance with his labour would for a moment begrudge him the larger amount. It is terrible work, despite what he must pardon me if I persist in calling the borrowed plumage in which I saw him and his 500 mates yesterday. It was painfully easy at a glance to perceive how constantly he perils his limbs and his eyesight in earning his daily bread. Over and over again a score of times a raised hand discovered a thumb or a finger, sometimes two, gone; while men with only one eye were as common as among us are men wearing spectacles. Nor was this all. Of their whole number, one in ten at least bore on his face blue scars of powder-blasting, and some were disfigured with jagged and deep scars exten ding from brow to chin. And nearly all are stunted and have round shoulders and wan faces, and that shy, blinking gaze that invariably distinguishes men who labour in semi-darkness. I would rather be an above-ground tiller, even though all through my life I was unable to cover my head with a chimney-pot hat, and bacon was the only kind of meat which once a week adorned my board.

So far, the fête of the Amalgamated Miners of Bilston, I may briefly say, was a success. It was rather slow in the early part of the afternoon; but after the comfortable baskets, well stocked with eatables and drinkables, had been broached, and the kid gloves of all had been pocketed, and the tall hats and a great many of the flowering bonnets had been taken off, and hung on the hedges, even the male miners appeared to forget the pinching of their patent leather shoes, and all went merry as marriage bells.—*Daily Telegraph*.

The following is an advertisement which should have met the eye of the Krasnovodsk column before it started on its disastrous journey in the direction of Khiva. A Journey in Palestine—The picture presented each evening during the sultry summer months, by the encamped caravan, was a truly interesting one. While the camels grazed greedily, and crushed the juicy thistles, the travellers availed themselves of my supply of package tea; even the poorest among them sat with the tea cup in their hands and sipped and praised the favourite beverage made from "*Horniman's Pure*," notwithstanding it was innocent of sugar. Human heart has discovered no food, has invented no nectar, which is—so grateful, so refreshing in the desert, during a toilsome journey, as this invaluable beverage; I have still a vivid recollection of its wonder-working effects. As I eagerly sipped the infusion a soft fire filled my veins, a fire which enlivened without intoxicating; it affected both heart and head; the eye became peculiarly bright and began to gleam. In such moments I felt an indescribable rapture and sense of comfort; notwithstanding the previous bodily and mental prostration from a day's journey in the arid desert.

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IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,

VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,

WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,

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The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

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REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

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GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the

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Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

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2 inch Rich Gold Lace ........ 15s. 0d. per yard.
1¾ inch " " ........ 12s. 0d. "
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1¼ inch " " ........ 8s. 6d. "
1 inch " " ........ 7s. 0d. "
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Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullion for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.



[illegible]OTICES.

[illegible]IA AND THE COLONIES.

[illegible]ELION and QUININE

for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, [illegible] Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 65s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

*Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.*

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.


INSURANCES.


ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.


INSURANCES.


SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, [illegible] contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £600,000; Revenue £160,000.

Existing Assurances over £4,200,000.

Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of Sums Reassured, £650,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta ........ GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay ........ GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

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THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

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The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

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The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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Deputy Chairman.

R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium ........ £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto ........ £1,412,488

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ........ £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ........ £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ........ £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ........ £213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| Age next Birthday. | For the whole term of Life. With Profits. | Without Profits. | For a limited number of Years. One year. | Seven years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | 21 1 | 22 0 |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | 23 2 | 24 10 |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 26 1 | 27 5 |
| 35 | 48 6 | 39 8 | 28 10 | 29 10 |

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital ........ £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ........ £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,172,510

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.

Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 19,687, assuring ... ... ... ... £9,552,766-11-16

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... ... ... ... ... £1,830,564-15-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were... ... ... £917,251- 2- 7

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registr[illegible] the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, B[illegible]


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